The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,245.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at, our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PENANG, 603 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, at Noon.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	19
„ Carwar	17	„ Coconada	Aug. 1
„ Narrakel	21	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Alleppey	22	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Calingapatam	3
„ Colombo	24	„ Ooapalpore	3
„ Galle	25	„ Balle Point	4
„ Negapatam	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Malacca, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and consequently at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	2
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Muscat	21	„ Fao	2
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bushire	4
„ Linga	25	„ Lingah	8
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Fao	29	„ Jask	11
„ Mahomerah	31	„ Gwadur	13
„ Busreh Arrival	30	„ Kurrachee	17
		Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 702 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, next the 17th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 14th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
ABOUT 12TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th JULY. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on here outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the following Steamers

INDIA, 2,989 Tons, 350 H.P. nominal, about middle August.
MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 450 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,351 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

"VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3473	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	3178	450	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				August.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2489	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2934	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1634	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcock	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Musgaon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Musgaon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 8 P.M., from Musgaon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock P.M., in a shop at the corner of Meadow Street and Military Square, the following household furniture belonging to a Gentleman who changes his place of Residence :—

Containing cupboards, chest of drawers, tables, writing tables, bedsteads, Lady's sitting desk, shelf, sideboard, clock, folding iron cots, damask lined easy chairs, sofa couch, music box, dressing tables, dressing looking glasses, table and hanging lamps, hanging lanterns, cane tables, camp cot, towel horse, glassware, crockeryware, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN SHARE BAZAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at the Share Bazar, the following Shares, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

100 Shares of the Musgaon Land Company.
7 „ of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
6 „ of the Bori Camming Land Improvement Company.

On account and at the risk of Muncherjee Nowrojee Master, by order of Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Conwalla :—

1 Share of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 524.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at their rooms Meadow Street, No. 40, the following :

On account and risk of whom it may concern :—existing Stock :—

H C & C			
E M	26 & 29.	4 Cases White Sewing Ball Thread 16 oz. per Pack containing each 200 Packets of 100 Balls of assorted Numbers from 30 to 120.	
E 9			
H C & C			
E S	36 & 37.		
743			

The above goods is more or less damaged by saltwater.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Carriages, Harness, Horse, &c., at No. 8, Hornby Row, the premises lately occupied by the Scottish Education Society, for their Fort School. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at the above named place on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, the household furniture, carriages, harness and domestic and stable utensils of H. A. R. Savary, Esquire, the same comprises, Handsomely open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as circular, pier, and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, English, modern sofas, chiffonier, wardrobes, footpoys, handsome carpet, English Brass, and iron painted bedsteads and cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilette glasses, clothes and gown presses dining room chairs china bathing tubs, dispense articles cooking utensils &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome roomy C. Spring Barouche by Laurie and Marner. A convenient light office Brougham, Horse and brass Harness, (together or separate).

Sets English plated and brass double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class walnut wood grand cottage piano by Challen and Hodgson, a first-rate sweet-toned harmonium with 5 stops by Metzler and Co., a large collection of choice and rare plants &c. &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, harmonium, &c., the property of E. L. Hawkes, Esquire, the same comprises rich carved blackwood furniture, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, a mahogany case containing a set of king's pattern spoons and forks, single and treble branched candlesticks, cutlery, &c. Handsome seasoned blackwood French polished furniture, such as round dining table for 6 persons a set of camp do. in 3 pieces, handsome side board dumb waiter, whatnots, dining room chairs, circular, pier and card tables, handsome English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofa, centre ottoman, a first class walnutwood grand cottage piano by Challen and Hodgson, "made to order, a five sweet toned harmonium with 5 stops by "Chletzler & Co." handsome Brussels carpet, plated 3 light hanging argand lamps, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome grey Persian horse
A child's Hay pony
A set of best English brass mounted double harness
Lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE at CALCUTTA, three WATSON'S PATENT PRESSES, with Engines and Pumps complete.

These Presses are in perfect order, and can be seen at work. They are admirably adapted for the Screwing of Cotton, and a reasonable offer will be accepted either for delivery as they stand, F. O. R. at Calcutta, or Cost, Freight, and Insurance to any port between Calcutta and Bombay. Apply to

C. MACDONALD & Co., Bombay.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: GLASGOW, 151, West George Street. LONDON OFFICE: 2, King William Street, E. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

The Directors invite attention to the considerable reductions they have recently made in the premiums for Life Assurance in India.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100.

	Age 25.	Age 37.	Age 50.
With Profits	£2 6 5	£3 1 6	£5 10 1
Without Profits	£2 18 6	£3 11 1	£5 0 5

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 share in the Bonus to be declared at 31st December, for the quinquennial period then ending.

Fire Insurances effected on almost every description of property at moderate rates of premium

Prospectuses, Report and Balance Sheet, and every other information may be obtained on application to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

12th July, 1875.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

Baron Von Liebig, the celebrated chemist, testifies of the above valuable mineral water :—

"The Chlorides of sodium and magnesium and bromide of magnesium which the bitter water of Friedrichshall contains, places it amongst the most efficacious in Europe, and I regard this spring as a real treasure, whose great value must be recognised by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects."

Other certificates from the most celebrated medical men and Directions for use may be had on application.

The effect of the Water is gentle and gradual, and neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interuption to one's usual business.

PRICE Rs. 7 PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT,

J. NEUBERG.

ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND,

Rs. 26 PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN TINS.
Rs. 6-12 PER SINGLE DOZEN.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine SWISS MILK has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

J. NEUBURG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the Premises lately occupied as Court House and Dispensary, &c., at Bassein.

No Tender will be received after 20th July 1875.

For Terms of Sale apply at Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konean.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, from parties willing to undertake the following works :—

1. Making additions and alterations to the Clare Mount Premises in Rembit Lane.
2. Removing and re-erecting the existing Telegraph Sheds and Railing to the new ground.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

FREDERICK Wm. STEVENS, C.E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, P. D.

Office of Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, 9th July 1875.

OFF TO POONA.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE "GHOST."

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JULY 12TH,
TUESDAY, JULY 13TH,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.

If any body wishes to see D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" *NOW*, or *NEVER* is the time.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THE LAST.
Arrival of Mons. Bugust from Paris with his
SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY.
MARVELLOUS EFFECTS.

Manifestations extraordinary. Spirits of departed friends raised and made material with the other novelties as usual.

"TEMPTATION,"
"THE HAUNTED MISER,"
"PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE," &c. &c.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.
Performance to commence at 9-30 P.M.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby notifies that the ELECTION of 32 MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will take place on MONDAY, the 26th instant, as under :—

Ward No. 1.—The Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade.
Five Members to be elected.

Polling Place—Municipal Commissioner's Office. Polling Officer, Mr. J. F. Hutchinson.

Ward No. 2.—Market, Mandvi, and Chuckla.
Six Members to be elected.

Polling Place—Arthur Crawford Market. Polling Officer, Mr. B. F. Bruton.

Ward No. 3.—Dhobie Talao, Funuswady, and Bhooleshwar.
Four Members to be elected.

Polling Place—Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officer, Mr. W. B. Fellows.

Ward No. 4.—Omercarry and Dongree.
Three Members to be elected.

Polling Place—Arthur Crawford Markets. Polling Officer, Mr. R. F. Bruton.

Ward No. 5.—Khara Talao, Koomberwarri, Kanmattiepoora and Byculla.
Four Members to be elected.

Polling Place—Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officer, Mr. W. B. Fellows.

Ward No. 6.—Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chowpatty.
Three Members to be elected.

Polling Place—Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officer, Mr. W. B. Fellows.

Ward No. 7.—Walkeshwar and Mahalukmi.
Two Members to be elected.

Polling Place—Municipal Office. Polling Officer, Mr. J. F. Hutchinson.

Ward No. 8.—Mazagon and Tarwari.
Two Members to be elected.

Polling Place—Mazagon Police Court. Polling Officer, Mr. H. W. Bashow.

Ward No. 9.—Sewree, Parell, and Sion.
One Member to be elected.

Polling Place.—Police Station, Parell. Polling Officer, Mr. Esmiley Rustomjee.

Ward No. 10.—Mohim and Worli.
One Member to be elected.

Polling Place—Mahim Causeway. Polling Officer, Mr. Succaram Narayan.

The Polling for each Ward will commence at 9 A.M. and close at 6 P.M. precisely.

Each voter is to vote in one Ward only, that is the one in which he is entered in the list of qualified voters, and he is to vote for one person only and for a Member of such Ward only.

No vote will be allowed unless the person who is qualified to vote attends personally at the Polling Place and delivers his Voting Paper to the Polling Officer. The name of the person voted for is to be written in English in the Voting Paper before it is brought to the Poling Place, but the paper is to be signed in the presence of the Polling Officer who is to attest the signature and satisfy himself that the person voting is qualified.

Persons who have paid rates through their landlords are qualified after having satisfied the Municipal Commissioner of his qualification on or before the 15th instant.

Voting Papers may be obtained free on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner at the Arthur Crawford Markets, and at the Girgaum, Mazagon, Parell, and Mahim Police Offices.

H. E. JACOMB,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

OXIDIZED SILVER ORNAMENTS.

OXIDIZED SILVER CARD TRAY, Beautifully Embossed, with richly Engraved Pedest l, Rs. 55.

OXIDIZED SILVER and GILT CARD TRAYS, with Beautiful Bas Relief Figures and Handsome Pedestal, Rs. 75 per pair.

OXIDIZED SILVER CARD TRAYS, very Handsome Bas Relief, "The Bull Fight" and neat Pedestal, Rs. 55 per pair.

OXIDIZED SILVER CARD TRAY, very Handsome Bas Relief and Pedestal Stand to match, Rs. 75.

OXIDIZED SILVER CARD TRAY, very ornamental, on slightly raised Stand, Rs. 45.

OXIDIZED SILVER CARD TRAY, very Handsome Medallion, on slightly raised Stand, Rs. 37-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER INK STAND, with 2 Bottles and large ornamented Pen Tray, Rs. 66.

OXIDIZED SILVER INK URN, on Salver, prettily Engraved, Rs. 55-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER GLOVE BOX, with Crystal Top, lined with Satin, elegantly ornamented with Bas Reliefs, Rs. 55.

OXIDIZED SILVER GLOVE BOX, Oval lined with Satin, Top and all Round ornamented with Bas Reliefs, Rs. 89.

OXIDIZED SILVER CANDLESTICKS, very neat, 8 inches high, Rs. 35 per pair.

OXIDIZED SILVER CANDLESTICKS, handsomely Chased, 10 inches high, Rs. 50 per pair.

OXIDIZED SILVER FRAMED CRYSTAL MIRROR, on very handsome Vine Leaf Stand, Rs. 33.

OXIDIZED SILVER FRAMED CRYSTAL MIRROR, on Ivy Leaf Stand, with small Drawer, Rs. 37-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER FRAMED CRYSTAL MIRROR, on Floral Stand, Rs. 22.

OXIDIZED SILVER FRAMED CRYSTAL MIRROR, on Floral Frame and folding back rest, Rs. 26.

OXIDIZED SILVER FRAMED CRYSTAL MIRROR, on Floral Frame and folding back rest, Rs. 17-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER FRAMED CRYSTAL MIRROR, on Floral Frame and folding back rest, Rs. 13.

OXIDIZED SILVER FRAMED CRYSTAL HAND MIRROR, handsome Medallion Frame, Rs. 30.

OXIDIZED SILVER FRAMED CRYSTAL HAND MIRRORS, Filagree and Beaded Frame, Rs. 14-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER OBLONG CASKET, lined with Satin and Finely Embossed with Cupids, Rs. 40.

OXIDIZED SILVER OBLONG CASKET, lined with Satin, richly Engraved and Embossed, Rs. 40.

OXIDIZED SILVER and GILT CASKET, lined with Satin, heavily Embossed with Flowers and Wreaths, Rs. 22.

OXIDIZED SILVER CASKET, lined with Satin, very handsome Pattern, beautifully Engraved, Rs. 45.

OXIDIZED SILVER CASKET, lined with Satin, very handsome Pattern, Bas Reliefs, Rs. 45.

OXIDIZED SILVER OVAL CASKET, lined with Satin, with finely raised Figures, Rs. 37-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER OVAL CASKET, CRYSTAL TOP, lined with Satin, surrounded with Bas Reliefs, Rs. 33.

OXIDIZED SILVER OVAL CASKET CRYSTAL TOP, lined with Satin, surrounded with handsome Bas Reliefs, Rs. 30.

OXIDIZED SILVER OBLONG OVAL CASKET, lined with Satin, with richly raised Hunting Figures, Rs. 17-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER ROUND CASKET, lined with Satin, with richly raised Hunting Figures, Rs. 17-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER PAPER CUTTER, with a Cupid Handle, Rs. 22-8.

OXIDIZED SILVER PAPER CUTTER, Dagger Pattern, Rs. 18-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO Rs. 10.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, the following entire CURRENCY NOTE; intimation of loss has been given to the Currency Office.

No. C/81-56227 for Rs. 20, of Bombay Circle.

GOOL MOHAMUD & Co.

Ooty, 28th June 1875.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—NOTICE.—The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the ELECTION of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 500 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 25th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

H. WOODROW, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar.

Senate House, the 3rd July 1875.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

PROGRAMME of SPORTS for the week ending 17th July :—

Secretary.

MONDAY .....Rounders near the Cooperage.
TUESDAY .....Polo, G. K. Remington, Esq.
WEDNESDAY ....Football, Lawton and Bankes vs. The World, H. Campbell, Esq.
THURSDAY.....Tilting at the Ring, Tent Pegging, &c, G. K. Remington, Esq.
FRIDAY.....Polo, G. K. Remington, Esq.
SATURDAY.....Cricket, C. A. W. Cameron, Esq.

CRICKET PRACTISE EVERY EVENING.

Quoits, Aunt Sally, Single Stick, Gloves, &c., provided for use of Members.

Members wishing to participate in the several Games are requested to communicate with the respective Secretaries.

N. OLIVER,
C. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretaries Bombay Gymkhana.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 293 of 1875.

HURGOWANDASS COOBERDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at the 3rd Bhoywadda Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DAVIDASS PURSOTUMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at the 3rd Bhoywadda Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 6 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 1st day of July instant in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses and four Shops standing thereon, situate at Lohareliawi, near Esplanade Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the undivided 1/3 of Bhoolleshwar, assessed under No. 983, and bounded on the East by the property of Dada Mukhi, on the West by public road leading to the Crawford Market and Lohareliawi Street, on the South by the property of Dada Mukhi, and on the North by the property of Rhoman Abdool Kooyooni, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said defendant. It was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Five Thousand Two hundred and Forty-three and Annas Nine and Pies Six debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the said sum of the judgment from the date of the said Decree, until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

NARAYEN DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th July 1875.

Messrs. MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
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MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

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THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF
Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED a good ALTO VOICE for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR. Apply at the Cathedral Vestry.

FOR SALE, well grown TIGER CUB Rs. 500 already offered. Apply to GOOSTADJEE & Co. Surat.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Re. 2-8 per lb. Apply D. F. RATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER,
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA.

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at ALIBAG before the Collector of Kolaba, on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, and following days :—

1. Abkari Farms.
2. Drawing "Bheeli mad" juice.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Acting Collector of Kolaba.

Kolaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 24th June 1875.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 120, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business has recently received large additions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in this Presidency.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, CHEROOTS or CIGARS	Per thousand Rs. 90	No. 2, CAVITE BRAND	Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, do. do.	do. 50	No. 3, CIGARS	do. 40

The above are the finest imported.

TRICHINOPOLY CHE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 10TH JULY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices showing a decline of ¼d. per lb. in good Fair Ginned Broach and 1/16d. in Mid Orleans; and to-day's market opened and closed quiet, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the visible supply for Great Britain, from which it will be seen that although the total shows a reduction during the week of 25,500 bales, the stock in Liverpool still stands at a million of bales, and until this is very seriously reduced no material improvement in prices can well be expected. Additional quietness is also caused by the favourable character of the American advices, which point to an exceptionally large crop, and in the meantime there are no signs of any improvement in Manchester to give the hope of consumption increasing in proportion.

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,06,000	106,000	998,770
„ London.....	103,750	108,250	137,250
American Afloat	90,000	100,000	55,000
East Indian „	430,000	440,000	416,000
	1,622,750	1,648,250	1,597,020
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¾d.	7¾d.	8¾d.
„ Fair Dholleras	5 1/16d.	5 1/16d.	5¾d.
Difference	2 5-16d.	2 5/16d.	3d.

The American figures to date now compare as follows with the past two years:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts.....	6,000	9,000	17,000
„ Exports to U. K....	19,000	12,000	13,000
„ „ Continent ..	8,000	1,000	1,000
Total Receipt since 1st Sept.	3,445,000	3,734,100	3,516,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,795,000	1,774,000	1,817,000
„ Continent „ „	870,000	952,000	738,000
„ Stocks at the Ports	164,000	223,000	215,000

Reuter reports only a very limited business still passing in Manchester, with prices nominally unaltered.

General Produce is unchanged in every respect. Wheat is said to have advanced 1s. per quarter. Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼d., a decline of ¼d. French Rentes are still at 104½. There has been actually no business doing here to-day. STERLING EXCHANGE is unaltered, no transactions whatever being reported, and the same may be said of rates on Calcutta. Government Paper is firm and in request. Fours are still quoted at Rs. 102¼ and Fours and a half at Rs. 103½, but there are no sellers at these rates, and Fives and a half have advanced to Rs. 109.

The SHARE MARKET has been slightly steadier to-day for Spinning and Weaving Companies which have generally Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share higher from the lowest point, but there are still very few buyers, and the market for other kinds of scrip is more depressed than ever. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 45½ per cent premium, Colaba Land Companies have fallen to Rs. 1145 and Press Companies with few exceptions are lower. Apollo Rs. 200, Colaba Rs. 100, Bellary Rs. 35, and Mofussil Co. Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON there is no alteration of any kind, prices being almost quite nominal The receipts yesterday were only 426 bales.

FREIGHTS are very dull at nominally unaltered rates, say £1-17-6 to £2 both by sail and steam.

In PIECE GOODS we hear of nothing doing and there is no change to report.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ do.	Bank of Bengal	1450
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay. New	727½
5,250	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1200
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	225 nl
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	111
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1145
7,000	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	115
1,750	2,000	2,000	70 p.a.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,400	all	12 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1307 xd
200	1,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	703
160	500	all	180 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	450
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1100
1150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.....	4000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	740
158	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)..	545
1200	2,000	all	200 p	Bombay Press Co.....	1295
200	500	all	50 ps	Do. New.....	350
1,400	250	all	5 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	100
400	1,500	all	5 p.c.	Carwar Co.....	350
220	250	all	...	Colaba Press Co	70
500	1,880	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	4200
1000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	200
352	1,000	all	...	East Indian Press Co.....	1175
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2500
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Hindu Gowasji Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....	425
1150	500	400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co..	350
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	395
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1503
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	800
200	50	all	100 p.c.	Ramoji's Press Co.....	600
400	500	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & PanjaubCotton Press Co., Limited....	920
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Wellcome United Press Co.	980

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,300
600	1,000	all	200	Allia ber Spinning	2,750
300	5,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
580	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,080
3,000	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
9,500	4,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,100
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	920
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,035
700	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	950
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	...	600	...	Khandesh Spinning	950
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	925
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	500
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1 015
1,05	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Moorjee Spinning.....	1,070
4,000	625	625	50 p.c.	Oriental	620
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Soondercbas Spinning ..	975
500	1,000	312½	...	Do. do. 1/4 Share.	276½

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218 7/8	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 252
...	£20	103 1/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares..... 192
...	£20	62 7/8	do.	Ditto 72
...	£20	21 1/32	do.	Ditto 22
...	£100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co 1,190
...	£18	19 9/32	do.	Do. New Shares..... 220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,670
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	550	300	27 pct.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	... p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	23
1,999	100	all	30 ps	Preacher & Co.....	355
...	250	all	40 ps	Vicgar Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	95	11th	...	Bank of China 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank 1

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. COLLIE & CO.

It is not at all wonderful that the announcement of so important a failure as that of Messrs. Alexander Collie & Co. should have created great uneasiness and apprehension throughout the commercial world. The extent of the liabilities is of itself sufficient to strike the imagination with a sense of widespread disaster and ruin. But this view of the question is deceptive. By far the greater portion of the £3,000,000 at which their debts are estimated is secured by a joint liability, and will be provided for by the other parties to the bills which are held against it. That heavy losses will be sustained by the holders of bills which will fail to be thus provided for is very probable. How it may fare with the unsecured creditors of the firm it is of course impossible to say; but it is fortunate for the purely mercantile community that the uncovered liabilities are comparatively small. The main part of the shock falls upon the dealers in credit—bankers and discount brokers. And here we come upon the true cause of the pervading uneasiness which great failures of this kind nearly always excite. The high development of modern credit, its exceeding delicacy, and its vast importance as a medium of exchange in this country give point and prominence to every event which tends to arouse suspicion or distrust on a large scale. Ever since the downfall of Messrs. Sanderson & Co., discount brokers, at the beginning of the present month, it has been known that extra care has been exercised amongst the dispensers of credit with a view to the detection of unsoundness. If we add to this general increase of vigilance the fresh investigations which would be required when new channels were being sought for the business previously done by Messrs. Sanderson, we cannot wonder that rumours of coming disaster have been common, nor that even important suspensions have at length been announced. There is a further reason why occurrences of this kind tend to excite apprehension beyond the bounds of their immediate sphere. Large houses rarely confine themselves to anything like the extent that they formerly did to one field or one kind of business. On the part of those who are sound or wealthy this may be a matter of simple prudence. They do not wish to "put all their eggs in one basket," and, availing themselves of modern facilities for engaging in a multiplicity of undertakings, they seek so to balance probabilities and distribute their risks as to secure themselves against unbearable misfortune. But it is clear that precisely the same course may be taken by those who have already incurred great losses and are in a critical, if not an unsound, state. In this case their aim is usually to retrieve disaster, and the efforts are characterised more by daring than by discretion—sometimes, indeed, by downright recklessness. But, from whatever motives any house may have been induced to embark in a multitude of ventures, the knowledge that its connections and liabilities are thus ramified is obviously the cause of much apprehension in regions beyond that in which its main or ostensible business lies.

The failure of Messrs. Collie has been attributed to heavy and continuous losses upon shipments of Manchester goods to India, and opportunity has been taken to dilate upon the excessive quantity of the exports of cotton fabrics to the East and the supposed disastrous character of that branch of business. It is true, indeed, that for some time past the great Asiatic markets have been liberally supplied, that the margin for profit has been on the average very small, and that occasionally the shipment of certain classes of goods has been attended with some amounts of loss for a time. But there have been no such disastrous gluts in those markets as were familiar enough to the last generation of Eastern merchants. On the contrary, stocks have been comparatively moderate for some years past, and there are plenty of firms engaged in the trade which have been able to make a steady, though perhaps not a large, profit from their consignments of Manchester goods to India. At the worst, no mercantile house conducted with reasonable prudence can, except by downright misfortune, have sustained overwhelming losses in this department during the past twelve months. Even the fall in the India and China exchanges which has been an adverse element in this branch of business, has been foreseen and allowed for by most persons engaged in it. The opening of the Suez Canal has wrought an entire revolution in the method of conducting our Eastern trade. The vast gains and the ruinous losses of the good old days are now quite impossible. The alternation of gluts and scarcity, which were the effect of great distances and of slow and interrupted information, can now no longer happen, since steam and electricity have brought us within a three weeks' voyage of Bombay and bring hourly communication with all the leading ports of Asia. It is therefore very difficult to believe that a disaster such as the one now under notice can be attributed to losses upon the consignment of Manchester goods to the East. It is, of course, quite possible even under the altered relations of the trade between England and the great Asiatic markets that fortunes may be quickly lost in cases where a great and general fall takes place in an article of which the year's supply is all bought up and exported in the space of a few months. An example of this we have in the great and sudden decline in the value of silk which took place last year, and which proved very unfortunate for many importers of that commodity from China. But no such rapid change of this has occured in the case of cotton goods, as which, moreover, the export is spread with tolerable even ences over the whole year, leaving little room for even sudden fluctuations in price to prove ruinous.

It is of course quite impossible to say what further developments may arise out of this event and the previous failure of Messrs. Sanderson. If it should prove, as there is much reason to believe, that it is the result, not of general causes affecting the particular branch of business in which Messrs. Collie's Manchester house has been engaged, but of a series of unfortunate and special operations in other directions, it may be reasonably looked upon as an exceptional case, having no significance as an indicator of the state of trade generally. It is scarcely possible that the stoppage of so important a channel for the negotiation of commercial loans as that of Messrs Sanderson could happened without much occasional inconvenience, and it is conceivable that solvent and even wealthy houses may find their credit temporarily impaired by the prevalent spirit of scrutiny, for it scarcely amounts to distrust. But, for reasons upon which we have recently dwelt at some length, there does not seem to be the material for anything like a commercial crisis at the present time. There can be no doubt, however, that the spirit of caution and of searching investigation resulting from the downfall of Messrs. Sanderson is doing after a quieter fashion the purifying process which a crisis does in a rougher and more tempestuous manner. The end, therefore, must be good and as soon as the operation is finished it may confidently be expected that, with cheap food and low prices of nearly all the leading products of the earth, business will be actively resumed, and all the more healthily for the temporary interruption which has been caused by the failures of the present month. Still we have no wish to underrate the gravity of the recent failures, and it will be well if the lessons taught by them should be profitably laid to heart by the commercial community. It would, perhaps, be a fortunate circumstance if that most valuable spirit of daring and enterprise which in its exaggeration leads at last to crisis should in its earlier stages be checked in its career, before it has had time to ripen into the wild speculation which invariably precedes a panic.—*Manchester Guardian.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Brunell, and twenty deck passengers.

ARRIVALI.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Khundalla (s).....	Wicks	Calcutta, June, 15.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Moulmein.
	Leticia	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Kurrachee (s).....	Avern	Kurrachee.

The Steamer Penang, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
6	Satara (s)..... Day	Singapore, June 18.
	Hindostan(s) ..... Matheson ...	Hong-Kong, June 17
	Memnon ..... Baker.....	Liverpool, March 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
7	Mecca (s).....	Bombay.
8	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
6	Hydaspes(s).....	Calcutta.
7	Parthia	London.
8	Ava (s).....	Bombay.
	Harold	Havre, via Coast.
	Meinam (s)	Pondicherry and Galle.
	Lady Rawlinson	Cocanada & Gopaulpore.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s, 11 packages hardware, Kalbjoy Tyebally; 25 cases tobacco, Jacub Sawoo and Co; 16 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

Coromandel s, 20 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s, 1 case watches, Rustomjee Hormusjee. 29 bottles quicksilver, Moorajee Nuthoo.

Cathcart, 1 case foolscap paper and 50 cases slate pencils, Forbes and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Surat s, 2 cases saffron, F D Wadia and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Junos, 5 barrels medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 17 tons copper ore, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 22 bales wool, Soojee Banjee; 16 bales cotton, Coverjee Mowjee and Co; 2½ bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Clive s, 35 bales wool, Mahomed Peer Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 134 cases mother of pearl shells, Veersey Poonjia and Co; 5,785 cwts linseed, Balli Brothers; 150 cwts. horns, Dawoodbhoy Kassoor.

FOR HULL.

Eva Carvill, 1,650 cwts linseed and 1,200 cwts. rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 149 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 93 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; 9 chests opium, H Hubibbhoy; 45 chests opium, Davidsaxon and Co; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 84 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaron; 3 chests opium, Ramputtap Ballooram; 23 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 14 chests opium, Ramnaron Soarumul; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 23 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 83 chests opium, Sookdyal Bhadeemul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s, 7 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 17 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 4 chests opium, Tarrachund Luchmeenaron; 9 chests opium, Gunchharas Shobagmul; 6 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Dyce, Lieut, Bengal 21st Punjaub N I, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Coussmaker, Captain, Bombay Rev Survey, to rejoin, to Poona.

JULY 10.

Lucas, Lieut Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 10th July 1875.

Under instructions from H E the C-in-C in India the C-in-C is pleased to direct that such men of the 2nd Batn 25th Foot, now under orders to return to England, as are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer to any of the following Regiments:—

1st Foot, 2nd Batn; 2nd Foot, 1st Batn; 3rd Foot 1st Batn; 5th Foot 1st Batn; 6th Foot, 1st Batn; 7th Foot, 2nd Batn; 8th Foot, 1st Batn; 9th Foot, 2nd Batn; 14th Foot, 1st Batn; 15th Foot, 2nd Batn; 17th Foot, 1st Batn; 18th Foot, 1st Batn; 21st Foot, 1st Batn; 22nd Foot, 2nd Batn; 30th Foot, 40th Foot, 43rd Foot, 44th Foot, 48th Foot, 51st Foot, 54th Foot, 59th Foot, 60th Foot, 62nd Foot, 64th Foot, 65th Foot, 66th Foot, 67th Foot, 72nd Foot, 73rd Foot, 81st Foot, 83rd Foot, 85th Foot, 86th Foot, 91st Foot, 92nd Foot, 101st Bde, 4th Batn, and to the 1st Batn 25th Regt, coming to India, during the present trooping season.

2. The numbers that may be received for each Regt will be communicated by letter from the Adjt Genl, but the Batn must not be reduced below one half of the Indian establishment of all ranks in addition to the probable number of invalids.

3. The Volunteers for each Regiment, with the exceptions below noted, be for the Bde to which the Regt selected belongs, but the volunteers will be posted for duty to the Batn in India which they wish to join.

The exceptions above alluded to are the 8 th Royal Rifles and the Rifle Bde. Men wishing to join either of the Battalions of Rifle Corps, will volunteer to the "60th Foot" or "Rifle Brigade" as the case may be, and not to infantry Brigades.

4. Married privates cannot be allowed to volunteer to the Regts 7th Foot, 8th Foot, 18th Foot, 44th Foot and 59th Foot, which have alreadly nearly the full proportion sanctioned.

5. The instructions contained in G G O No 429, 25th July 1871, in the case of the Regts 41st Foot and 49th Foot, will, *mutatis mutandis* govern the volunteering of the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, with the following modification of para 7 of that order.

Clause 5, para. 10, G G O No 99 (1868 (altered in G G O No 380 of 1873) is not applicable to soldiers enlisted under the Army Enlistment Act of 1870 for six years army service, but applications for the transfer of such men either to the relieving linked battalion or to any other Batta serving in India, may be submitted for the orders of the C in C. Soldiers enlisted or who have been permitted to re-engage for twelve years army service will be entitled to the Bounty on Volunteering.

6. Volunteering will take place as soon after the receipt of this order as possible.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following promotion and exchange of officers of the R A have been sanctioned:—

Lieut F Jonson, Cadet Company, has been promoted Capt into No 4 Battery 9th Bde vice R T Millett deceased.

Acting-ranks and brevets sanctioned:—Maj H Anderson 7 Battery 4th Bde and Major F W Ward, No 1 Battery 22nd Bde.

The C in C is pleased to make the following appointment:—4th Regt N I—Capt R C Morse, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Q M with the rank of Capt is reappointed Q M from the 6th July 1875.

Col Jacob, Comdt 22nd N I, assumed command of the Baroda Field Force, in addition to his own duties on the 13th Jan 1875.

And Col Thompson, Comdt 20th N I, assumed command in addition to his own duties on the 7th May vice Col Jacob.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 7th July 1875:—

Capt G Cousmaker S C Assist Supdt Rev Survey and Assest S M C.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani accord ng to the Lower Standard Test:—

Gunner J Keogh D C R H A, Capt W P Georges and Lieut H V Hunt, B Bty 4th Bde R A, Lieut J Hothams, E Bty 4th Bde R A, Lieut H E P Boddam, Acting Bombr J E ving, and Gunner J Watt, 9th Bde R A, and 1402 Corporal W Finlayson, 66th Foot, Lieut N R Stewart, 68th Foot.

The undermentioned men are reported to have completed a special course of Instruction at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and to have obtained, first class Certificates:—

No 2165 Bombr A Rundell, 6th Bde R A, No 2285 Lance Corporal J Malone 2/ Foot, No 1189 Lance Corporal J Whelan, 45th Foot, No 1638 and No 1675 Lance Corporals J Mc Conville and T O'Neil, 33rd Foot.

Lance Corporal W Brewer, Hospital Serjt, Colaba Depot, is appointed embarkation Serjt, Bombay.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lieut Bridge Under—Dated 18th June 1875, directing Capt Ryves, 2nd Grenadiers, to assume Comd of No 5 Company Sappers and Miners, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, on Capt Rundell proceeding to Europe, on medical certificate.

15th Foot (2nd Batn)—Regtl Order, dated 30th March 1875, appointing Lieut D Chesney, Interpreter to the Batn, from the 18th idem.

2nd Regt N I (Grenadiers)—Regt Order, dated 27 June 1875, directing Lieut Col S De B Edwardes, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as as Comdt, Lieut Col G H W Fagan, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt C G V Butler, 1st Wing Sdn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Muter, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

8th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 30th June 1875, directing Lieut-Anderson, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence;—

Roy l Arty—Capt J F Brough, B Battery 9th Bde, in England, from 7th June to 6th Dec 1875, on medical certificate.

Army Medic l Dept—Surgeon Maj W H Pollard, M D, (in medical charge 108th Foot) to Simla, for three months, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 23.)

Major Robert Cotton Money, Dpty Comr Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it after the 1st July 1875.

Mr. Ambrose William Bushe Power, Offg Dpty Comr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act in the Third Grade, of Dpty Comr during the absence, on leave, of Maj R C Money, or until further orders.

Maj Edward Yeomans Walcott, Asst Comr of Manbhoom, is appointed to act as Depy Comr of Julpigoree during the absence on leave, of Major R C Money, or until further orders. Major Walcott will act in the Grade of Depy Comr.

Capt William Hopkinson, Asst Comr, Lohardugga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Asst Comr, vice Maj R E V Walcott.

Lieut Alexander Evans Gordon, Asst Comr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 2nd grade of Asst Comr, vice Capt the Hon Hamilton.

Mr Henry William Mackenzie, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Govindpore Division of the Manbhoom district, is appointed to act temporarily as an Asst Comr of the third grade.

Mr Arthur Rat'ray, Depy, Mag and Depy Collr, Julpigoree, is appointed to have charge of the Buxa Division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr R H Renny, or until further orders.

Mr David Robert Lyall, Offg Mag and Collr, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th August next, or any date within fifteen days after that date.

Mr Thomas Walton, Additional Judge and additional Sessions Judge of Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakhally, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, und r Section 19 (a) of the Civil leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days on such date on which he may be relieved by Mr A C Brett.

Mr Alexander Brett, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, is appointed to act temporarily as additional Sessions Judge and additional Sessions Judge of Dacca, Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakhally. Mr Brett, who is to be stationed at Furreedpore, is authorized, under Section 31 of Act X of 1872, ordinarily to hold the sessions at Furreedpore, and also to take such criminal appeals of that district as lie of the Court of Sessions.

Mr Frederick Wyer, B A, Offg Mag and Collr, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for six months, under section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th August 1875.

The orders of the 10th May last, published in the Calcutta Gazette of that date, appointing Mr R F Guise, Offg Asst Supt of Police, from Backergunge to Rungpore, are cancelled. Mr Guise will remain at Backergunge.

Mr W D Blyth, Asst and Offg Collr of Maldah, is appointed to be also Sudder Sub-Registrar of that district, vice Baboo Hari Charon Ghosh, transferred.

Mr. Frank Robert Stanley Collier, Asst Magt and Colr, Rungpore, is appointed to have charge of the new division of Kurigaon, in that district.

Mr. James Cricklehank Geddes is appointed to act as district and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, in succession to Sir William Herschel, Baronet, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge.

Mr. Robert Douglas Hime, M.A., Magt and Colr of Beerbhoom, is allow d leave for three days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extention of the leave granted to him under orders of the 18th March 1875.

Mr. James Henry Mendies, Sub-Depy Colr, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civ l Leave C de, with effect from the 15th July 1875.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted in order of the 22nd of June 1875 to Mr. Hemingway, Asst Mag and Colr in charge of the Bhudruck Division of the Balasore district, to enable him to attend the examination to be held in Calcutta in July 1875 for high proficiency in Urdu, is cancelled.

Mr W N Campbell, Offg Asst Comr, Hazareebagh, reported his departure from India on leave on medical certificate, on the 30th June 1875.

In supersession of the orders of the 17th June 1875 published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 23rd idem, Mr Henry Murray Tobin, Asst Mag and Colr of Hooghly, is invested with the powers of a Coll ctor Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands for public purposes in the Raneegunge Division of the Burdwan district.

Mr John Dalrymple Maclean Offg Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is vested with powe s under Section 220, Act VI of 1863, to hear appeals from the awards of the Deputy and Assistant Collrs of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr William Robert Millar, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be a member of the Dist. School Committee of Dacca, vice Baboo Baikanths Nath Sen. Mr Millar will also be Secy to the Committee.

The services of Surg L R Dawson, temporarily attached to the Civil Station of Beerbhoom, are rep aced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept.

Mr Robert Carstairs, Asst Mag and Collr, Tipperah, is appointed to be a member of, and Secretary to, the Economic Museum Committee of that district.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 10.*)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Boulderson, Mag and Collr, Bijnor, six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from 15th of Septr, 1875.

Mr. F B Thomson, Asst Mag and Collr, Etawah, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 20th July 1875.

Mr J W Muir, Asst Mag and Collr, Bulandshahr, one year's furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J M Pears, Asst Mag and Collr, Etawah, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 9th of July, 1875.

Mr W Barry, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Jaunpur, privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, with effect from 15th July, 1875.

Mr M Kempson, Director of Public Instructions, N-W P three months' privilege leave with effect from 29th July, 1875.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased, to make the following appointments:—

Surg A A Thomas, 20th Regt, Madras N I, Banda, to the charge of the civil medical duties of that station, with effect from 16th June 1875.

Mr E A Phillips, Headmaster, Zilla School, Moradabad, to officiate as Headmaster, Bareilly School, during the absence on deputation of Mr F Robinson, or until further orders.

Mr W Bonnaud, 2nd Master, Agra College, to officiate as Headmaster, Zilla School, Moradabad, vice Mr E A Phillips.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

With effect from the 21st June, 1875, the date on which Capt H C Fagan resumed charge of the office of the Asst Inspr-ienl Govt Railway Police, East Indian Railway—Mr S Smith, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade; and Capt C H Canter Offg Dist Supt of P lice, 3rd grade, to continue to officiate in that grade, during the absence on furlough of Col G Swinley, or until further orders.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following reversion:—

With effect from the 21st June, 1875, the date on which Capt H C Fagan resumed charge of the office of Asst Inspr-ienl Govt Railway Police, East India Railway:—

Capt F E Wyness, Offg Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade to rever to his substantive appointment in the 4th grade.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr W G Jackson, Asst Mag and Colr, Gorakhpur to Azimgah.

The services of Mr K Deighton Principal, Agra College, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept.

HIGH COURT—12TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

332-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

498-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—J F Hill and others v Chubildass Lullobhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savuklal v Jaikram Mongjee—Andasseey Pirojshaw—Part heard.

218-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bhaidas Jumnadass. (Short Cause.)

Judges Summons Referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Devsee Cullianjee and another v Khojee Kha Vulleed Hoosein Khan Mona woman, claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Seetaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

859-74—In Person—Nanjee Tulsani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjewun Doolubdass v Dewjall and another—In person.

562-74—W N Balerstna—Ragoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—Ticknell.

817-74—S Pandoorange—Antoje Maharam Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne. Macfarlane and S.

5-0-74—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Heeralal Jumnadass and another v Sitaram Radhakisson—Tyabjee and Sayani. Craigie L and O.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

288-75—Fletcher and Smith—Pestonjee Edulje Guzdar v Russombhoy Goolam Hoosein—Pestonjee Cawas j e.

313-75—Chalk and Turner—Theodore Featherstone and another v Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and another.

LONG CAUSES.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhimrao Muddon Gopal v Ramnarayen Bhaiya & others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M. M. Bashbyas.

415-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld—Ramcrustna Sazba—Balcristna W N

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A TURKISH EMBASSY TO CHINA.

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

It is stated that Turkey intends to send an Embassy to Pekin to further the interests of Mahomedans in China.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons last night, the Hon. R. Bourke said that Government was at present uninformed respecting the decision of the Chinese Government as to the establishment of Consulates and Legations in Europe.

Mr. Wade, the British Consul, was now absent from Pekin, but advices were shortly expected from him.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

The following appointment has been gazetted:—Cadwallader Adams, Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

FLOODS IN NORMANDY.

PARIS, 10TH JULY.

Disastrous floods are reported from Normandy.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 10TH JULY.

The news from the seat of War is confusing, but the cause of the Alphonsists, now engaged in closely pursuing the retreating Carlists under Dorregarray, appears to be progressing.

BURMESE AFFAIRS.

SIMLA, 10TH JULY.

The concession refused by the King of Burma was not the passage of British troops through his territories, but the passage of an escort in case of need. Such escort would naturally be a strong one in view of past experience. This is what Sir Douglas Forsyth was instructed to ask, and compliance will be insisted on by Government.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 9TH JULY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	69,000	bales.
Do amount forwarded.....	7,000	do
Do Week's Sales of Surats....	13,000	do
Do Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do
Do Week's Imports of Cotton..	80,000	do
Do do Surats....	42,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	1,000	do
Do do Surats....	222,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	102,750	do

Surats during the week have been freely offered but irregular.

LONDON, 9TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras 5 1/16d.

In the Manchester market there has been a limited business.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	7s.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	94¼
6 do. French Rente, 1872.....	104¼
Bar Silver.....	55 11/16
Arrival—C. W. Anderson.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 10TH JULY, 10-25 A.M.

French steamer Pelho, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 11TH JULY, 10-22 A.M.

French mail steamer Tigre, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 11TH JULY, 5-5 P.M.

French mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th July, 4-5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S.W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 20 cents.

CARWAR, 11th July, 5 P.M.—Weather wet. Wind S.W. Ther. 78. Bar. 29·91. Fall of rain 3 inches 54 cents.

MANGALORE, 11th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind SW. Ther. max. 82, min. 74, W. B. 80. Bar. 29·79. Fall of rain 52 cents.

VINGORLA, 11th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S.W. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 4 inches 2 cents.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday last made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE *Indian Mirror* makes the following blunt announcement:—"A rumour is afloat to the effect that there is discontent amongst the Sikhs of Umritsur and around."

SOME ladies are going to establish a home for invalided Zenana teachers at Simla. It is to be open to all, regardless of society or denomination. Arrangements are now, we believe, being made to secure a suitable home.

IT is stated by the *Railway Service Gazette* that Sir Andrew Clarke, the new Minister for Public Works, will leave Simla for Agra to be present at the testing and inauguration of the new railway bridge over the Jumna on or about the 1st of August.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH arrived at Calcutta on the 6th instant in the Satara, and proceeds shortly to Simla. He is not very well, according to a contemporary's Calcutta correspondent, the fatigues of his journey having in some degree interfered with his usual good health.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday:—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...3,150	1,265	1,235	1,256 6 10	27,01,325 0 0
Benares...1,600	1,255	1,225	1,238 4 0	19,81,200 0 0

A SARGEANT of the 11th Hussars named Walters shot himself in his quarters at Umballa on Sunday evening last. The unfortunate man is said to have been seriously involved in pecuniary matters, and on account of which he was to have been tried the day following his tragic death.

THE total receipts of the Hughli Floating Bridge for the first twenty-six weeks of the current year have amounted to Rs. 49,565. Of this amount foot passengers have contributed Rs. 25,447, and vehicles, &c., Rs. 24,118. The published return does not give the expenditure for the six months.

THE Madras Government has imposed a duty of four annas a gallon on country-brewed beer. Against this Mr. Honeywell, the well-known brewer of Arvenghat, has appealed. A brewer in England pays a duty amounting to only 2¾d. on each gallon of beer. To impose a tax of twice that amount on Indian brewed beer that is not yet fully established in public favour, and the manufacture of which deserves encouragement, is very bad policy.

SIMLA is suffering from cholera. The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following telegram from Simla, July 7th:—"Captain Blake, of the Punjab Frontier Force, died this morning of cholera, and was buried this afternoon with military honours. Seven out of seventeen cases among the European soldiers at Kussowlie proved fatal yesterday. Later accounts are more satisfactory. Every precaution is being taken here to prevent a spread of the disease."

A EURASIAN woman, named Everson, appeared before Mr. Campbell at the Town Police Court, Madras, a few days ago, and applied to be admitted into the Government Workhouse. She stated that her husband, a European, had been admitted into the institution a short time ago, and she was without any means of support. His Worship observed that, as the applicant was a Eursaian, he could not make any order for her admission into the workhouse which was intended only for Europeans.

THE Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been requested to obtain authority from his Board of Directors, to prepare an estimate of the cost for an extension of the line of the E. B. Railway along the right bank of the Ganges, to a point opposite Sara, the southern terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, as soon after the completion of the necessary surveys as possible. Sara has been finally selected in place of Dhaparee, as the southern terminus of the Northern Bengal State.

WE regret to notice the death, by his own hand, of Mr. A. P. Sreeneevassa, the Subordinate Judge of Madura, who is said to have hanged himself on Monday night. The verdict returned at the inquest was, according to a telegram of the *Madras Mail*, "temporary insanity." It is said that Mr. Sreeneevassa had not been in very good health for some time past. He was an able, and hardworking officer, and the manner in which he discharged his functions on the bench was illustrated in the late Madura *cause célebre* of Mutukistna v. Goldingham in which he had to sit as Judge over his own immediate superior. Mr. Sreeneevassa was a convert to Christianity.

IT is said that the Bhawulpore State has made claim against the British Government for the sum of Rs. 1,82,941, as compensation for outlay to be incurred by that State in consequence of the heads of the Khanwah and Naurangs Canals, having been cut off from the river Sutlej by the drainage and conservancy work of the Indus Valley State Railway. If compensation be granted, of which there seems every probability, as the Punjab Government is said to consider the claim a just one, it will be a large item to add to the cost of the line. The proper basis on which to calculate the claim for compensation is suggested by Lieut. Colonel Minchin, the Political Agent and Superintendent of the Bhawulpore State, to be the cost of constructing a new head for the two canals, and this can be determined by the professional advisers of Government in the Irrigation and Railway Departments.

IN a case in which a Magistrate in the North-Western Provinces had ordered the arrest of two natives, who had previously been acquitted on a charge of murder, pending an appeal by Government against such acquittal, an application was lately made to the High Court for an order for the release of the prisoners. The Court decided that the arrest and imprisonment of the men were both illegal, but declined to interefere, the Chief Justice saying—"It may appear strange that the Court has no power to interefere as a Court of Revision if a Magistrate illegally orders the detention of persons in custody without holding any judicial proceedings, and yet that that Court should be authorized to interfere where the Magistrate has passed such an order in the course of a judicial proceeding; but the Legislature may have had in view emergencies in which it would be essential to the preservation of the public peace to debar the interference of this Court, and may have legislated to provide for such emergencies at the expense of some hardship to individuals. For the reasons I have given, I would inform the Judge that this Court has no power to set aside the order."

As regards sleep, a mistake is apt to be made, the *Indian Medical Gazette* informs us:—"The number of hours one lies in bed by no means represent the number of hours spent in refreshing sleep, nor is the whole period of apparent sleep necessarily one of, so to speak, efficient sleep. Men acquire habits of sleep, moreover, and the time which ought to be devoted to sleep ought to be measured rather by the feelings than the watch. Most men require, we believe, eight hours' sleep in India, and happy the man who can really procure and enjoy them. There are two things which ought particularly to be avoided in this country—heavy late dinners, and working after dinner; and, whenever the weather really gets warm, the punkah should be resorted to. We are among those who believe in a siesta. The morning is undoubtedly the best time for work in this country, and if a man has done a good morning's work, an hour's thorough rest, or sleep if he can get it, after breakfast, or tiffin, is of the utmost comfort and value. The long hot weather day is most pleasantly and usefully divided by a thorough rest in a cool darkened room under a punkah, and if a man works well during the rest of the day, he need not count his afternoon siesta a weakness or even a luxury."

THE dissatisfaction excited among the native community by the selection of the Bengali translations of Mr. Clarke's History of the World and Mr. Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal as the text-books for vernacular scholarships, has, we see led the Lieutenant-Governor to review his decision on the subject. "In the vernacular education of the natives," says the Resolution, "I think it right that, if possible, original vernacular works by native authors should be used in preference to translations from European works. *Ceteris paribus*, an original native work should certainly be preferred for this purpose. But, while laying down this principle, I would not adopt such works at Government schools unless they were at least of nearly equal merit with works translated from the English. I wish, then, that the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to look into this matter, and see whether there are any original vernacular compositions which could properly be substituted for the works named above; and if any native gentleman, author or otherwise, has any such book to produce, he would do well to communicate with the Director of Public Instruction, who will be able to give it his consideration, and to submit the matter for the orders of Government, if necessary."

THE landholders and house proprietors of Kurrachee have petitioned the Commissioner in Sind against the increased assessment on the land which the Kurrachee Town Survey Department under the City Survey Act have inflicted on them. The Kurrachee Municipality have fixed the assessment at 4 annas per square yard, but the memorialists say that some land in Kurrachee is selling at 2 annas and 2 annas 8 pies only per square yard, and that the landholders cannot afford to pay the increased assessment at the present time though they add they would have had no objection to do so at any other time; they therefore ask to have the enhanced assessment postponed for a few years when they hope the prospects of Kurrachee, now very bad, will have improved; moreover, they say, "the loss of Rs. 20,000 could be easily recouped" by the Government. The memorialists make a desperate attack on the Kurrachee Small Cause Court. After enumerating Kurrachee's miseries they say:—"That as misfortunes generally come in batallions, the poverty and destitution of the people, increased as they are by administrational taxes, are rendered hopeless by the action of the Small Cause Court, which is a mighty engine of oppression in the hands of unscrupulous money-lenders, who exact their uttermost farthing from their unfortunate victims and cripple whatever little energy there may be in people who could be induced to soar above the desolation that surrounds them, and to break through the general gloom."

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* gives the following particulars regarding the firing into the steamer Carisbrooke by the Chinese gunboat:—

We have received intelligence that the British steamship Carisbrooke (Captain Scott), with 400 passengers from Singapore, bound for Honkong, had been seized by the Chinese gunboat Peng-cho-hai, and taken to Canton. It will be remembered that some time past the Canton authorities have been in receipt of information to the effect that passengers, well stocked with opium, had been landed on the east coast of Hainan, close to where the P. & O. steamship Gwalior had to anchor when she recently so unfortunately broke down. The Carisbrooke, it seems, had 150 passengers for the west coast, and was landing some of them, and several had succeeded in reaching the shore, when the Peng-chao-hai, which had gone down with the Canton authorities on a special reporting a vessel and her land passengers there, Love in sight and ordered the master to steer for Canton, and keep her company. The Carisbrooke had her anchor down at the time. On getting it up, after promising to keep in company with the Peng-chao-hai, she steamed away, and the latter fired a shot across her bows to enforce obedience. The Carisbrooke then kept company with the gunboat till they arrived just between this harbour and the entrance to the Canton river; in fact, was nearly in Hongkong waters, when the Carisbrook attempted to steam into this port. The Peng-chao-hai then immediately fired into her, and completely carried away the Carisbrooke rudder and rudder post. After being fired into, the Peng-chao-hai took charge of the Carisbrooke, and brought her down the river, and which she arrived at Tiger Island before daylight on Monday morning, where she now lies, some two miles from Canton. The Peng-chao-hai was in search of another boat belonging to the same owners when she fell in with the Carisbrooke. The consignees of the captured vessel in this port are Chinese. H.M.S. Midge has, we understand, left for Canton, to inquire, it is to be presumed, into the circumstances of the case. A strict and impartial investigation will doubtless be made. A good deal of excitement has been caused in the colony by the seizure.

THE *Englishman*:—There seems to be a good deal of misapprehension abroad as to the tenor of Sir Douglas Forsyth's instructions regarding his Mandalay mission. It has been assumed that Sir Douglas was commissioned, *inter alia*, to demand of the King of Burmah that a free passage through his territories should be accorded to our troops in case of necessity. Sir Douglas has not obtained this promise from the King, for the simple reason that he was not ordered to obtain it. His instructions, so far as any *demands* were concerned, were limited to requiring that potentate to consent to maintain the independence of the Western Karen country, and this His Majesty assented to by signing the agreement which has been published. It would not be surprising if we heard that the Envoy was much hampered in his task by the publication, in a contemporary, of the confidential instructions that were issued to him—a publication which, in some cases, anticipated their receipt by Sir Douglas. The telegraph in Burmese territory being entirely in the King's hands, and the news of everything appearing in the Indian papers, affecting His Majesty's interests, being faithfully and promptly despatched to him, it would, of course, be highly embarrassing for Sir Douglas if he found that the King was better informed than himself as to his orders. In one instance, detailed instructions on a very important point of the negotiations were given to the world, which, we believe, Sir Douglas has not yet received himself. The position of an envoy at the Court of Mandalay is sufficiently embarrassing without the addition of this element of mischief. The impoliocy of publishing confidential orders in this case is obviour, and we can scarcely believe that the Government could have authorized such a proceeding. But it appears to us that, throughout this Burmah business, the Government of India, as in the Baroda trial, has been unable to act with decision, and has pursued a vacillating and half-hearted policy. Otherwise we might probably have obtained from the King of Burmah the important concession of his allowing our troops to escort a mission through his country.

THE ACTION ON THE RECOVERY OF THE S. S. CHALDEA'S ENGINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We think your article on Friday last states the facts of the case very fairly. It may be calculated to injure Messrs. Jefferson and Payne's clients, but if the defence to the claim was not a meritorious one, we do not think they have any reason to complain. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne state that "the suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,800 claimed under a contract (and for extra work)", but that is hardly ingenuous. There was some doubt whether the defendants were liable under the contract because they had not signed it and so the claim was in the alternative—for the contract sum (Rs. 3,000) or for the ordinary pay of divers from day to day. The claim in the plaint is as follows:—

"The plaintiffs say that the defendants ought to either to pay them according to the amount provided by the said agreement and for their work and labour aforesaid not included therein, *or* to pay for the value of their work and labour according to the claim and particulars mentioned in the preceding para, and the plaintiffs pray for a decree for such sum as the Court shall think just."

We think the foregoing extract will show that the plaintiffs only wanted what was fair. The claim was virtually for Rs. 3,000.

The written statement says:—"The defendants say that the plaintiffs have not succeeded in raising all the machinery and engines with their appurtenances of the said s. s. Chaldea and have not fulfilled their part of the said contract to the satisfaction of the defendants *or at all*, and are not entitled to recover the sum of Rs. 3,000 in the said contract mentioned *or any part of such sum*."

The defendants then claim a return of the money paid on account and submit that they are entitled to recover damages from the plaintiffs.

When Mr. Justice Pinhey decided upon hearing the case the claim was settled for Rs. 2,400. The plaintiffs were saved the delay and expense of a trial they could not afford, and the defendants advertised the engines for sale.

Your readers will judge for themselves whether the defence was just or unjust, and whether the defendants have any reason to complain that your article is calculated to injure them.—Yours, &c.,

THE PLAINTIFFS' ATTORNEYS.

Bombay, 10th July.

BEARS AND BULLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could your Share Market correspondent of today find no more appropriate name than "Investor," under which to abuse a sheepish public, who have the bad taste to take a different view of the market from himself, and decline to buy his wretched spinning shares at a profit. For a verity his letter bears the unmistakable "mark of the beast," and if I am not sadly out, our old friend the "bull" is there—horns, hoofs, hide, and all. Nor is he one of the true andalusian breed of fiery temper and indomitable courage, or it's little he would care for the growls of a few paltry "bears"—a snort—a stamp of the hoof—a corkscrew of the tail—and he would be into their affections before they had time to give him a hug. No! he must be one of the stupid animals of these parts Used only to the scanty herbage of the maidan, he has been attracted by the green grass on the railway embankment, and now he sees a monster approaching to deprive him of his feed, and like a stupid old "bile," he is tucking in his stupid old head and means to drive off the intruder. But it wont do, poor old fellow. Even in your lively days before your neck had been stiffened by the yoke, and your legs screwed by the rute of the road, you never were a match for the iron monster. Turn tail, get off the track, if there be yet time, or before long you will meet the fate of all "biles" who ever tried conclusions with a railway train—you will be *smashed*. Some animals with very large carcases have delayed a train for a few hours, but—you little one—would not even do that. The train would never feel the shock and the only trace of the smash would be a few spots of blood which the driver would wipe off with a rag, before starting on his next journey.

If your correspondent is, as he wishes to make us believe, a *bona fide* investor, why should he care for the temporary fluctuations in the values of his shares. If they are really worth what he gave for them, let him rest assured they will recover again to that figure very soon. Bargains don't go begging in Bombay long, and in the meantime he will get the same return on *his* investments as if the shares had doubled in value. Or, if he has more money to invest, and he honestly believes what he writes, let him avail himself of the present depression to buy. In either case an *investor* has nothing to complain of, but a *speculator* may.

It's of no use, however, trying to argue down the "bears." They will stop their line of action when it ceases to pay, but no sooner. And as for the "bulls" of the market, where are they? Europeans or Parsees, Khojas or Bunniahs, have any of them made it pay? Not a bit of it. If they had they would have been to the fore yet. The fact is, prices of spinning shares were rushed up on a two years a most unwarrantable way. One or two years of good dividends sent people wild, but the more cautious of them are now beginning to see that the game can't be kept up, and are getting out, content to wait until they see the result of the increased competition which will set in in the course of a few months. I for one, although I do know something of spinning, do not hold a single spinning share and don't intend to, for I think the cautious ones are in the right this time

From what he says, "Investor's" particular vanity seems to have been "Coorlas," and a nice investment he would have found them. I have no ill-will to the Coorla, or as it is called, I believe, the "Dhurrumsay Spinning Co.," but will "Investor," to oblige me, quietly sit down and calculate what it has cost to erect per spindle. The calculation is most simple—subatract the value of the stock, stores, cash, and good assets, which the company holds from the capital *and* the amount of the company's liabilities, and divide by the number of spindles. The result compared with what as good a mill for all practical purposes can now be erected for will, I think, astonish him and go a long way to clear up the present value of the shares.

Now, as to dividends. He says the company will pay for this six months 12 per cent on the present price of the shares. *Will he tell us what they paid for the previous six months*, and what they are likely to pay for the next six months and the next after that? and I can then form some idea of the value of the shares on a dividend basis. I don't expect him to be able to tell me what they pay in the future, that is just the point. Some people say that they wont pay at all, and even "Investor" must admit that people are not only entitled to their own opinions but to act on them also. I don't say that spinning companies wont pay in the future, but I do say they have got an experience before them which they have not yet had—keen competition—and it will want a different style of management from the Bombay agency system, to pull them through that.

Apart from spinning companies altogether though, I most fervently pray that "Investor" wont get his additional crew of stock jobbers introduced. The dirty, wretched, sneaking and, as a rule, lying and dishonest crowd in Meadow Street, are already more than can live honestly from share business. The more of them you introduce the more will they be driven to roguery and tricks to get a living out of it.

I sign myself—I think the only safe person in connection with the Bombay Share Market—

A LOOKER-ON.

BOMBAY.

THE Acting Third Magistrate of Police, Mr. P. Ryan, was unable to attend Court on Saturday last, owing to indisposition.

GAMING.—Mahomed Hossein, having been found guilty of this offence, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Saturday last, was fined *Re.* 1, but having no money, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Jiuma, woman, was brought up before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Saturday last, charged with having stolen a gold and bead necklace, the property of a labourer named Geculdass Tejpall, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

TORTURE.—A cart driver named Abdool Kurreem, pleaded guilty on Saturday last, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, to a charge preferred against him by the police, of having cruelly ill-used his bullocks, by driving them while in an unfit state, and was fined Rs 5.

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—Luximon *alias* Ballo Cooria, was placed on Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with having stolen a number of gold and silver ornaments, the property of his master, Purshotum Kutchra. His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

RAPE.—A man named Sheik Fakeer Ahmed was charged on Saturday last, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with having committed the above offence, the complainant being a girl named Luxee. The complainant being ill in hospital, the prisoner was remanded to jail until the 17th inst., pending her recovery.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—A sycc named Mahomed Jooma, was convicted on Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having fraudulently misapplied, in breach of trust, a horse blanket and an umbrella, the property of Mr. Alli Abdoolla, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

STEALING FROM A SHIP.—Joseph Caitan, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, and was charged, at the instance of Mr. James Simpson, the chief officer of the B. S. Agerington, with having stolen a quantity of gunny bags. The evidence of Mr. Simpson and other witnesses having been taken, his Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Goolal Bagoo, and another were charged at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel from a native, and were sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to six months' hard labour.—The same Magistrate found Dabboo Pandoo guilty, on a charge of having stolen an umbrella belonging to Doola Nugga, and sentenced him to the same term of imprisonment. The complainant said that while sitting in his shop, he heard an alarm of fire raised in a neighbouring shop and went to see what the matter was. While looking at the fire, a sepoy brought the prisoner to him, having detected him, while in the act of making away with the umbrella.

THE Bombay Presidency Paymaster, Colonel H. Disbrowe, deserves a passing compliment. Officers who contrived to get over the break on the G. I. P. Railway on Friday last, and who only arrived in Bombay after 4 P. M., were paid up and settled with, and enabled to proceed on their journey rejoicing by the Australia. A red-tape man could have told them it was after office hours, and they would have had to remain a whole week in Bombay. Their escape is due to Colonel Disbrowe.—*Pioneer*.

THE "GHOST."

MR. D'ARCY READ deserves credit for the energetic way in which he continues to place his "Ghost" before the Bombay public. This nightly spectre has almost become an institution in Bombay. Since the removal from the Esplanade to the present very comfortable quarters near the Grant Road railway station, there has been considerable improvement in the apparitions of the "Ghost." The Past, Present, and Future are very perfect illusions and cannot fail to completely astonish those who do not know how they are managed, but they show how easily credulous persons might be made to believe in miraculous appearances. A head three times appearing in a box, reciting poetry and singing two songs, one of the present and the other of the future, looks so like reality that every one should see it to believe in it. The rest of the performance has been already described, and no reference to it is now needful except to notice the closing scene in which the bride of the gallant knight appears, and over her hover two bright angels. A chorus is well sung and the whole scene is very effective, and has to be repeated to satisfy the demands of the audience. The apparitions throughout the performance are remarkably well managed, but there is wanting some smarter dialogue and more completeness in the story represented. The love adventures of the miser's daughter, for instance, forming, as they now do, the groundwork of a love story might, with a few more artistic arrangements, be made a very attractive little drama.

Mr. D'Arcy Read is about, it will be observed, to remove his Ghost to Poona.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—JULY 10.

[BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.]

SAMUEL SHALON V. E. W. FLOWER.

MR. AMROODEEN appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; the defendant appearing in person.

The plaintiff, who is a painter and decorator, entered into an agreement with the defendant, on the 3rd ultimo, by which he agreed to paint and decorate the defendant's offices. The question at issue was as to the terms of this agreement. Plaintiff alleged that he had agreed to do the work, at the rate of Rs. 5 per 100 square feet; the defendant denied this, and said that the agreement was for a lump sum of Rs. 50, which was to cover all expenses whatsoever. On the 1st ultimo the plaintiff received a sum of Rs. 40 in advance; and on the 3rd of the same month, the day on which the agreement was made, he received a further sum of Rs. 20. Both of these monies were endorsed on the agreement, as having been paid in advance, on account of the work to be done, by the plaintiff. The plaintiff now claimed Rs. 75-8, being the balance of a sum of Rs. 125-8, the amount to which his account came at the rate mentioned. The defendant denied that the sum of Rs. 75-8, or any other sum whatever was due, alleging that the sums of Rs 40 and Rs. 20 paid to the plaintiff, the receipts of which he acknowledged were, in fact, a payment in full. The defendant further alleged that the plaintiff had not done his work properly, or carried out his agreement to do the work in a good and sufficient manner.

Several witnesses having been heard on either side of the case, his Honour summed up the evidence adduced, and granted a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed (Rs. 75-8) together with the costs of the action.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET MATCH.

THE monsoon cricketing season has fairly commenced, and the attendance at the Gymkhana Tent on Saturday afternoon evinced the interest which is taken in this most fascinating of sports, combining, as it does, healthful recreation with the best of good-fellowship, and continued excitement both to players and lookers on.

Unfortunately, notwithstanding the amount of cricketing talent in Bombay, the diversified avocations of the different players proves always a serious drawback to the getting up of matches, and without matches, mere practise is slow work.

Saturday's match was an instance of this. Twenty-two gentlemen had put down their names to play, according to the *locale* of their residences, in "The Fort and Marine Lines *vs.* The World," and the two elevens were especially reminded by advertisement that play was to commence at 10-30 punctually. The Secretary arrived; as the Cathedral clock was striking the half hour after ten, and found *one* solitary individual indulging in melancholy wonderment as to whether he could have mistaken the time and arrived an hour too soon by mistake! "Hullo! Where's everybody? I thought we were to begin at 10-30." The Pattawalla comes forward with a sheaf of notes.

"Dear——I find I have a case in chambers before Mr. Justice Blank, which will prevent my coming down before 1 or 2 o'clock.—Yours truly,

PARCHMENT."

"My dear——I must make a few G. M's before coming to cricket, so won't be down before two o'clock. You will easily be able to get a better man.—Yours,,

RASE."

And so on. One player has to attend a meeting, another a court martial, and the Secretary pockets the notes with a good face, for is he not accustomed to such disappointments!

However, by about 12-30, seven Fort players and five worldly men had put in an appearance, and it was decided to begin by letting the Fort men go in first, substitutes taking the place in the field of the absent worldites. Messrs. Wyer and Gell went first to the wickets, to the bowling of Nixon, of Cambridge celebrity, and Curtis, of the gunners. Gell's wicket fell for one and Moore followed, but only added 3, two for 15, Wyer was in "form" and hit hard and well in all directions. Seeing the first 7 wickets down for a total of 39, Gell was allowed to go in as a substitute for the absent Forrest, but only scored 3. Moore followed, playing for Hunter who must have been pleased to see the score of 25 attached to his name. Wyer was bowled 8th wicket for a well played 40, and the contributions of Moore, Cartwright (Walter) Balfour and Cartwright brought the total for the 10th wicket up to 92.

Tiffin followed, and at 3 o'clock as the absentees generally had turned up, the Fort took the field, appointing Moore and Wyer to attack positions at the wickets taken up by Oliver and Boddam. The former was unfortunately run out in attempting to score a bye in the first over. Nixon joined Boddam, and was let off in the slips before he had scored, after which he troubled the field considerably as will be seen below. Boddam played well for 19, and was bowled by a shooter from Balfour who had gone on vice Moore. Curtis played steadily for 23, and was very well caught and bowled by Moore who had taken the bats from Wyer at the opposite wicket to the one at which he had commenced. Cameron would hit and run up 20 runs in a short time, though two or three skyers were not taken advantage of by the fieldsmen to whom they were directed. Graham was out of practise and did not score, and Langley had an indistinct notion that if he could not stop a straight ball with his bat, he might with his leg, an opinion which the umpires did not share. Ryan scored 6, Campbell 7 and Remington not out 3, and the wicket brought the score up to 144, or 52 ahead.

The Fort went in for their second innings, but with the exception of Wyer who made 11, and Arnott, and Moore who played well for 21 and 15 respectively, no stand was made, and when stumps were drawn, 8 wickets had fallen for 77 runs.

Being a single day's match the World won. The day was very favourable for cricket, and the Band of the 20th Regiment kindly lent by the officers for the occasion, played in the evening, bringing to the scene a fair sprinkling of ladies. Everybody enjoyed themselves and the monsoon Cricket and the Bombay Gymkhana were voted excellent institutions. The following is the score:—

FORT AND MARINE LINES.

1ST INNINGS.

H. G. Gell, b Nixon	0
James Moore, c substitute, b Curtis	3
M. R. Wyer, b Curtis	40
H. W. Jones, b Nixon	4
Dr. Arnott, b Nixon...	0
W. H. Payne, b Curtis	1
G. W. Read, ct Boddam, b Nixon	0
L. Balfour, b Oliver	15
A. Hunter, not out	25
L. R. W. Forrest, ct Boddam, b Nixon ...	3
H. W. D. Cartwright 1 b w, b Boddam ...	3
Byes	5
Leg Byes	3
Wide Balls	0
Total...	92

2ND INNINGS.

H. G. Gell 1 b w, b Curtis	5
M. R. Wyer, b Curtis	11
L. Balfour, b Nixon, b Boddam	4
H. W. Jones, b Oliver	11
Dr. Arnott, b Nixon...	21
W. H. Payne, c Oliver, b Nixon	0
G. Read, b Nixon	1
A. Hunter, c Cameron, b Nixon	2
L. R. W. Forrest, not out	3
H. W. D. Cartwright...	0
James Moore, not out	15
Byes	1
Leg Byes	3
Wide Balls	0
Total...	77

THE WORLD.

1ST INNINGS.

N. Oliver, run out	0
E. M. Boddam, R.A., b Balfour	19
H. Forrest, b Moore	23
Curtis, R.A., ct Moore, b Moore	33
C. A. W. Cameron, ct substitute, b Gell ...	20
D. Graham, ct Gell, b Gell...	0
R. Campbell, ct Gell, b Balfour	6
C. A. Langley 1 b w, b Moore	0
H. Maxwell, ct Wyer, b Moore	0
J. Ryan, b Gell	7
G. K. Remington, not out	3
Byes	4
Wide Balls	2
No Balls	0
Total...	144

This afternoon, weather permitting, a game of *Rounders* will be played on the Polo ground near the Bandstand. We do not think that this game has ever been tried in Bombay before, but the schoolboy pleasures of a good "Cork" at a running batsman will be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
July 9th Friday	0 4	0 0	0 15
„ 10th Saturday	0 41	0 13	1 56
„ 11th Sunday	0 0	1 23	0 0
	0 44	1 36	1 71
Previously Registered	27 65	22 76	29 30
Total fall up to date.	28 9	24 9	31 1

THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

WE are glad to learn that several subscription lists are in circulation, and that sums paid together with sums promised amount to considerably over Rs. 20,000. We congratulate the public on the excellent start thus given to this admirable scheme. The following is the subscription list:—

	Rs. a.
Amounts previously acknowledged ...	5,940 0
Sir M R Westropp	1,000 0
C Banks	100 0
Thomson and Taylor	50 0
Favre Leuba and Co	50 0
W Macaulay	100 0
R S Campbell	100 0
B....	20 0
M B, through D Finlayson	20 0
Frederick L Goldsmid	30 0
H Conder	250 0
A C Gumpert	100 0
W B	100 0
Ewart Latham and Co.	1,000 0
D S Kemp and Co., 1st of 12 monthly instalments...	50 0
A R Scoble	500 0
C P Cooper	200 0
S B Maynard	50 0
G Claridge, 1st of 12 monthly instalments ...	2 0
F W J Vining, 1st of 12 monthly instalments...	5 0
W Broker, 1st of 12 monthly instalments ...	2 0
W C Taylor	25 0
W H Jarvis	9 6
H G Rowell	25 0
K V Hearn	150 0
C B Lynch	50 0
W J LeBreton	25 0
Rev G C Reynell	50 0
W Loudon	50 0
J D Inverarity	250 0
A Well-Wisher	50 0
A Well-Wisher	50 0
George Elias	50 0
Greaves, Cotton & Co.	250 0
Deschamps & Co.	2 0
Thorpe & Co	25 0
G Gahagan	5 0
F Gordon. 1st of 12 monthly subscription ...	2 0
B Laug...	200 0
C E Fox	50 0
W C Hart	50 0
Captain Oldham	200 0
F Sedgwick	100 0
J Beau...	40 0
Benn and Baker	100 0
E W Ravenscroft	200 0
C F Farran	200 0
Hon'ble A Rogers	200 0
W S Burn	15 0
F H Hannah	10 0

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

ENGLAND AND BURMA.

(*Times.*)

The country is waiting with some impatience for news from Burma. Our telegraphic intelligence of this morning states that Sir Douglas Forsyth has reached Mandalay, although he had been forbidden to begin negotiations until the King should explain why a cordial welcome had been given to the Chinese General Leeseetshi, who is believed to be responsible for the murder of Mr. Margary. Plausible explanations come so glibly from the lips of an Eastern Potentate that the King can easily have offered such excuses as would permit Sir Douglas to execute his mission, even if they should not have satisfied himself. In the peremptory language which is a first necessity of Eastern diplomacy, our Envoy may have already told His Majesty that we will permit no change to be made in the boundary line which Lord Dalhousie drew between British and Burmese territory. He will also have asked for more precise explanations touching the assassination of Mr. Margary. The King will be requested to account for the obstacles which his subjects threw in the way of Colonel Browne's party, for the aid which they gave to the Chinese, for the order which was issued in the King's own name to hinder the Expedition, and for the welcome which has been given to the General who is supposed to be guilty of the crime. Sir Douglas Forsyth may also have asked that our Political Agents, both at Mandalay and Bhamo, shall be allowed such escorts as to place them above the risks of the King's caprice and his subjects' savage passions.

We cannot dismiss the hope that the Ruler of Burmah has common sense enough to see the imperative necessity of assenting to such terms and of making an emphatic apology for all that has been equivocal in his dealings with our countrymen. He is believed to be astute. One of our Correspondents has said that he is accounted the shrewdest Prince in the East. The notorious difficulties of his position must have helped to develope in his nature that cunning which is the barbaric equivalent of wisdom. Nor should we have any doubt as to the issue of the negotiations if he had ever visited this country, if he had any adequate idea of its power, if he knew his own insignificance, or if he possessed Western habits of looking ahead. But we must put aside such grounds of confidence. Untutored, half-savage minds like his forget nothing so soon as the lessons of experience. Their master passion is nearly always vanity, fostered into insane vehemence by the isolation of their lives, and that passion soon covers the records of defeat with the musings of self-complacency. The Kings of Burmah are still, in their own estimation, almost as great Potentates as they were when the agent of the East India Company addressed one of them as "the Emperor of Emperors," "excelling the Kings of the East and of the West in glory and honour, the clear firmament of Virtue, the fountain of Justice, the perfection of Wisdom, the Lord of Charity and Protector of the Distressed, who feareth none and is feared by all, whose brightness shines through the World as the light of the Sun, and whose great name will be preserved in perpetual memory." Although a new dynasty has risen in Burmah since this mendacious bid for trade, it nearly rivals the old family in the grandeur of its claims. Nor has defeat been able to destroy its Oriental sense of its own importance. It was absolutely crushed by the British forces in 1824, and the capital was saved from occupation only by the entreaty of the King that our commanders would not make him despicable in the eyes of his subjects. But the Court so speedily forgot such a proof of its own feebleness that precisely the same kind of punishment had to be administered in 1852. It treated British captains with the high-handed injustice of a mighty conqueror, and it received our Envoys with an insolence that would have been amusing if our reputation in the East had not been at stake. In spite of the war which had cost it Arracan and a fine of a million sterling, the Burmese Government really believed that it could set the whole power of Great Britain at defiance. It was undeceived for the moment when the fortifications of Rangoon were battered to pieces, the famous stockades at the great Dagon Pagoda carried at the point of the bayonet, Prome captured, and Pegu annexed. But half the lesson of the war was lost by Lord Dalhousie's lack of energy towards the end of the campaign. He might easily have sent a flotilla to the capital, and, indeed, he boasted that the soldiers need never be landed until they should reach the King's Palace; but the was content to let them remain at the delta of the Irrawaddy, and he never insisted that the King should sign a formal Treaty of Peace. To us the material gain of the war was the fertile Province of Pegu. But no doubt the vanity of the Burmese Monarch permitted him to believe that we had been too weak to fight our way to his capital, and he could triumph in the thought that he had never formally surrendered the rights over Pegu. We may now be reaping the fruits of the indecision which formed so strange a contrast to the usual energy of Lord Dalhousie's administration. During recent years some of our countrymen have been trying to find a suitable tract through Burmah for trades between India and Western China, and their endeavours have excited the active fears both of the Burmese and the Chinese Government. Were the road to be opened, it would lie through Bhamo, and the King of Burmah is shrewd enough to see that it might soon make the frontiers of British India touch the frontiers of China. We might have no wish to extend our territory so far; we might be anxious to keep it within its present limits; but we should find ourselves confronted with the necessity of putting down some anarchy on our borders, punishing some outrage, repelling some attack, until in self-defence we might be forced to advance our outposts mile by mile. Such has been the history of our past conquests in the east, and there is no reason to believe that the record has come to an end. Whether we cannot control the pushing us on to destinies we but dimly see. The King of Burmah has a more prosaic, but more immediate, fear of our commerce, because he holds the monopoly of the trade with China. Hence he scarcely, but strenuously opposed the expedition which set out from Mandalay in 1868 under Major Sladen. It was also openly attacked by the very General who has been the guest of the Burmese Court, and Major Sladen ran a considerable risk of meeting some such fate as that which has overtaken Mr. Margary. The King and the General played into each other's hands. It is also an ominous fact that the King has recently shown an unwonted friendliness to China. After having ceased to pay tribute to the Court of Pekin, he is said to have again begun to give that token of submission. He also seems to have allowed the Chinese to advance their posts in his territory. But the most ominous event of all is his cordial reception of General Leesetshi.

It is these tokens of friendliness with China which render the King's hostility to ourselves probable. An ignorant Eastern ruler might easily imagine that the countless hordes of China would enable her to keep the British away from Bhamo, and help him to drive them out of Pegu. He can scarcely be expected to know that Prince Kung would not dare to make open war on England, however much it might please Chinese craft to embroil us with other States. Such a delusion would continue to be dangerous even if the King of Burmah should shrink from war at present. We cannot but believe, however, that the firm language of Sir Douglas Forsyth, the vast reputation of our arms, and the shrewdness of the King may so overcome the promptings of his vanity as to let him see that war with England would bring certain destruction on himself and perhaps on his dynasty. At all events, he will hear plain speaking. He will be told that if he should refuse our demands we shall complete the work which Lord Dalhousie left unfinished. That would be a most unwelcome task, on account of the responsibilities which it would cast upon us after the war, as well as of the sufferings which it would force us to inflict on the Burmese people; but we hold our Indian Empire only so long as we are ready to defend our rights at any cost and against all comers.—*Times.*

ALLIANCE FOR PEACE.

The article in the *Goloss*, of which we yesterday printed an epitome, is an important addition to the controversy respecting the prospect of peace in Europe. The Russian journal enforces the view that a second invasion of France by Germany was only prevented by the expressed disapprobation of Russia. It insists that circumstances have made Germany the most belligerent Power in the world, and it adds that in presence of this fact the alliance of the three Emperors necessarily ceases to be any guarantee for the main tenance of peace. So long as they remain united no other Power, or any other Power from making war, but their agreement cannot provide against the contingency of war being made by a member of the league. It does not suit the purpose of Russia that Europe should be constantly agitated by the fear of war, and peace will be specially dear to the Russian people if they know that it has been secured by the diplomacy of their ruler. Russian diplomacy can only attain this end by acting in conjuction with other States; so that the interest of the nation abroad and of the Government at home point alike to the formation of an alliance which shall for this special object replace the alliance with Germany. The alliance that most naturally suggests itself is that of England. The recent co-operation of the two Powers at Berlin was the result of an indentity of interest. Neither England nor Russia wishes to get possession of any additional territory in Europe, and they are consequently called by the natural drift of their policy to protect the peace of the Continent. An English alliance is extremely desirable for Russia, and a Russian alliance cannot be indifferent to England if she is desirous of fulfilling her international obligations.

The *Times* has been careful to supply what it supposed to be a necessary corrective to this article. It will not allow that the Czar compelled Germany to keep the peace. It refuses to see any reason why the policy which prevailed last month should not endure, or why Russia should have to seek any other alliance than that which was solemnly entered upon at Berlin three years ago. Certainly, if the prediction of the *Times* proves true, and "such as we have been in the past we shall be in the future," no continental Power will be likely to care for our friendship. The British Government, we are assured, will simply "say what it believes to be true, and purpose, what it believes to be just." We have no interest to serve by the success of either France or Germany. The great military States of the Continent may accept our mediation if they like, and reject it if they like; our part in the drama will continue to be that of the Greek chorus—to "counsel what we think consistent with reason and morality." This part, as our monitor very justly said, can be performed with all the machinery of alliances and special understandings. England should have mutual agreements with nobody. She would have nothing to do with the alliance of the three empires at the expense of France, and she ought now equally to keep clear of any understanding which would seem to range her among Powers habitually suspicious and jealous of Germany. In short, the reply of the English Government to any overtures that may come from Russia should be simply a civil refusal. Pray do not suppose, Lord Derby is to say, that we care enough for the tranquillity of Europe to do anything more than preach reason and morality to those who would break it.

This does not seem to us to be the sort of language which ought to be used towards a Power which proposes to co-operate with us in maintaining peace, nor do we believe it to be the language which the people of this country would wish to be used. No doubt the *Times* is right in advising England to keep herself free from any mutual agreement with Russia, if by mutual agreement is meant a specific arrangement as to the policy to be pursued in the presence of events the precise nature of which cannot be foreseen. But, in the sense of a recognition that England has a common interest with Russia in opposing the renewal of war between Germany and France, and is prepared to co-operate with Russia in furtherance of that common interest, such an agreement is what England ought to wish for, it is worth while to consider for a moment what would have been the position of Great Britain if Russia had, in the words of the *Goloss*, "approved the opinions openly expressed in the highest Berlin spheres, and the German regiments" had at this time been "preparing to invade France." Approval here means collusion—a bargain, with Heaven knows what "compensations" demanded and conceded: in other words, Europe would have been given over to the unchecked ambition of a military league absolutely irresistible. Even the *Times* cannot suppose that no English interest would have been disturbed by such a combination, and even the *Times* would find it hard to suggest what England could have done to defend her interests. Fortunately, the danger has been averted. Neither the policy of the Russian Government nor the temper of the Russian people has permitted the necessary "approval" to be given. Apparently, Russia does not contemplate with any pleasure the prospect of sharing Europe with a single rival who might prove in the end to be her master. Suddenly, therefore, England, instead of being left solitary in presence of a new conspiracy against the independence of nations, finds herself solicited to join in warding off the very peril which, if Russia had acted differently, would have seemed beyond her power to deal with. No doubt this change is not a reason for giving hasty or unreserved pledges, or for hampering our freedom of action by undertakings adapted to imaginary or distant combinations of circumstances. But it is a reason for the interchange of friendly communications between England and Russia, communications the object of which shall be to impress Germany with the conviction that the wish to maintain peace is not only a desire existing in the breast of a single great potentate, but an earnest purpose on the part of two at least of the nations of Europe. It matters little that this common purpose may not long continue; its effects are good while they last, and the condition of Europe is not so satisfactory that we can afford to make light of a temporary improvement in the prospect because there is no security that it will be permanent. Every year that peace is preserved is a double gain; it averts immediate suffering, and it gives time for the growth of new circumstances and conditions which may tend to avert it still longer.

And what has the great English newspaper to urge against such representations as those indicated in the *Goloss*? Nothing except the old story that sole business of England as regards the Powers of the Continent is to read them moral lessons. But there is no reason to suppose that all other nations are proof against moral considerations; the probability is that, in the worst, they understand what the *Times* does not understand—that morality has really nothing to do with the question. It is not depravity of heart, but what seems to be a dire necessity, that suggests to many a German mind new wars and conquests final and complete. Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William have no delight in bloodshedding, they do not go to war as naughty ones plunge into debauchery, they are German politicians bent on maintaining Germany at the height of her present greatness, and hesitating whether to secure that end a prospective enemy had not better be treated as a present enemy. It is of no use to deny that, if the overthrow of France had been more complete, Germany, as Germany is understood by Prince Bismarck, would have one danger the less to look forward to—and more than one. Englishmen may disapprove of this or that step in the series which brought affairs into this position, but they cannot expect German statesmen to shut their eyes to facts as they are, because with different antecedents they might have been other than they are. If war is to be prevented, it will not be by lifting up hands of horror at the wickedness of sending men to kill other men, but by making certain statesmen see that the present risks which war would involve are too great to be encountered merely from a desire to avoid the future risks which peace may involve. The Germans believe that they would be justified in invading France provided there is sufficient reason to suppose that the French are merely biding their time to invade Germany. Whether the Germans are morally right or morally wrong is a point about which casuists may dispute for ever without in the least altering the fact that the belief is held and will under certain conditions be assuredly acted upon. Other Powers can do but little to moderate the apprehensions of the German people as to the purposes of France, and nothing to modify their convictions as to their right to frustrate them by the utter destruction of their enemy. But other Powers can do a great deal to enlighten the German Government as to the strength and persistence of the opposition which it will meet with in giving effect to those convictions. That is the only object at which English diplomacy can worthily or hopefully aim, and in the prosecution of this purpose the friendly advances of other Government are not to be despised.

GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

(" *Times*" *Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, June 12.

Since the Czar's recent stay at Berlin the question seems to have been discussed at St. Petersburg, what would have occurred if Germany had not listened to Russia's advice. There are many symptoms indicating that an estrangement between the two countries and a wish for fresh alliances on the part of Russia would have been the consequence. Not a few St. Petersburg journals air their long-repressed opposition to Germany; St. Petersburg Reviews allude to an alleged radical antagonism between the two races and countries; and a cautious diplomatic organ, published in French, does not hesitate to criticise the German and Russian policy by the remark that of the Scandinavian States Sweden has entered within the orbit of Berlin influence, while Denmark sticks to St. Petersburg as her point d'appui. This presentiment of a possible dissension with Germany prevailing in Russia, the accidental circumstance of England likewise counselling peace at Berlin not unnaturally suggests the idea that if Bismarck were to prove less obliging on some future occasion Lord Derby might be selected as a more eligible connexion. The manner in which this device is rendered plausible will be gathered from the following extract from the *Goloss*, the most popular organ of the Russian capital:—"It is very intelligible that with England and Russia counselling peace, the German Government should find themselves compelled to reflect once more upon the propriety of going to war with France. But though, thanks to the friendly advice tendered by Russia and England—advice which the German Government could not well ignore—the danger of war was removed this time, is there any guarantee that Europe will not again be visited by a commotion such as we have just witnessed? It would be unwise to conceal from ourselves that the recent misunderstandings between Germany and France have caused no little anxiety. Such a disturbance with our Western neighbour to be somewhat shaken. Had Russia approved the opinions openly expressed in the highest Berlin spheres, the German regiments at this time would be preparing to invade France. Joint action, seconded by England, did not approve. Berlin voices were silenced in consequence, and a pacific disposition was, at any rate, outwardly assumed. How long it will prevail in the high circles in Berlin is a question endangering the peace of Europe. It is true that without Germany's participation or approval there can be no war in Europe; but it is equally true, that of all European Powers Germany may be the first to require to make war. Circumstances make her, for the present, the most bellicose power in the world, from whom other countries have to apprehend a breach of the peace. Not long ago we expressed our deliberate opinion, that the alliance of the three Emperors is the best guarantee for the preservation of peace, and that this guarantee extends to members and non-members alike. While Russia, Germany, and Austria, are at one, nobody can make war without their consent. But is not the aspect of things entirely changed when bellicose aspirations arise in the leading State? Russia, indeed, has no wish to go to war anywhere, or with any one. Austro-Hungary cannot so much as think of attacking anybody; but portions of German society, including persons of high rank, are anything but pacific, and the German Government may not always be in a position to withstand their importunity. Should such be the case, it may be questioned whether the Russo-Austro-German alliance would survive the tension put upon it. Public opinion in Europe has expressed itself highly gratified by that common action of Russia and England to which we are indebted for the preservation of peace. Their co-operation arose from the similarity of their European interests, and without any preliminary agreement. It suits neither us nor the English, that Europe should be constantly agitated by the fear of war, or that war should be actually made. From the geographical position of their respective countries, from what they have already attained in the world, and wish to achieve in the future, the Russians and the English are the two most pacific powers on the globe. All they desire is to keep what they have got in Europe; to acquire more is utterly indifferent to them. This being so, Russia and England by the natural drift of their policy are called upon to protect the interests of peace on the Continent. The most remarkable feature of their conduct during the late German-French misunderstanding, is that it was brought about by the force of circumstances and without any preconcerted plan. It must be presumed that English statesmen duly appreciate the identity of our political interests, and the weight their policy must gain by going hand in hand with Russia. Facts which have come to light the last few days induce us to say this. A London aristocratic paper represents an Anglo Russian alliance as highly desirable, and looks back with longing at the time when Russia and England were hand and glove. In the House of Lords, Earl Russell, the veteran statesman of England, likewise expressed his regret at his country having abandoned her ancient alliances and more especially the Russian alliance, dissolved nobody knows why. These are notable signs of the times. They prove that the day is fast approaching when international relations will be the primary care of every Government, and when each great country will be obliged to assert its place in the family of nations. It is no wonder that we should regard certain foreign relations as of more immediate importance than any domestic business, if the English confess themselves pre-occupied rather by French affairs than their own. After the great internal reforms achieved during the last 30 years, it is perhaps peculiarly fitting for us to turn to foreign politics for a while. We hope we are in perfect accord with Russian public opinion when we say that the attitude latterly assumed by Russian diplomacy has been hailed by our country with triumphant delight. Nothing so flatters the Russian as any respect paid to Russia by Europe. In this we are the true sons of our fathers, and it would be useless to deny that if Russia shows herself powerful in European affairs, the heart of the Russian is proud and glad. But such an influence Russia can exercise only in conjunction with other States; and the pacific tendency of our politics, necessarily drawing us towards nations similarly inclined, an English alliance, on the truly Conservative basis of peace and justice, is recommended to us by the very nature of things. Like the English, we cannot conceive anything which should prevent England and Russia from living on intimate terms. If the English are once satisfied that Russia does not think of invading India, the primary cause of past misunderstandings would be removed, and a perfect agreement might be effected on the principal points of Central Asian politics. We have often contended that we are not the enemies of the English in Asia, and that we may be their friends, if they will only believe in the sincerity of our sentiments, and throw no difficulties in our way. If the English can once be made to understand that Russia's extension to the northern declivity of the hills surrounding India will only strengthen England's hold of India, and do away with all fear of invasion and insurrection, all would be well, and the two nations might amicably and clearly define their respective spheres of action. As to the Eastern question, if it is rationally treated, and the local populations left to take care of themselves, it can never occasion differences. In all probability England is just as little disposed as Russia to acquire territory on the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago. If those countries are reserved for those who have the best right to them, all we want is fulfilled. What is material to Russia and England is only this, that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus should remain open to their ships. We are therefore inclined to hold that it must be very easy to effect an understanding between Russia and England respecting the Central Asian and Eastern questions, and that both countries are equally interested in adhering faithfully to the agreement when concluded. This secured, what else could disturb friendly feeling? To Russia circumstances make the English alliance extremely desirable. England, too, is sensible of the necessity of taking up with Russia if she wishes to fulfil her international obligations. We should welcome the revival of the Russo-English alliance with unqualified delight—delight, we are sure, cordially shared by Russian cultivated society at large.

DR. GEORGE SMITH ON BARODA AFFAIRS.

We now come to the consideration of the action of the Government in the case. Although satisfied of the Gaekwar's guilt, as all, who read their logical summary of the evidence, must be satisfied, they determined to give him the benefit of the doubt, which the native Commissioners had contrived to import into the case. The have, therefore, awarded him no punishment for his attempted murder. But beyond this their duty to the people forbade them to go. To have reinstated him would have been to have given him a further lease of wrong-doing, with the opportunity of wreaking his vengeance on all who had aided the British Government in the investigation. It was too evident to what lengths he was ready to go in order to revenge himself on those who offended or thwarted him. However much they might be convinced of his guilt, that guilt had not been proved before a competent tribunal; and they therefore felt that he could not be punished as a convicted criminal. But their duty to the people forbade his restoration. He had been offered a term of probation in which to change his course of life, to break from his evil habits, and to effect the much-needed reforms in his sadly misgoverned State. Although the full term had not yet expired, still the Gaekwar, so far from breaking from his evil courses, had added to them an attempt to commit a crime of the most heinous atrocity. Was it possible for a Christian Government to restore him to the throne he had so justly forfeited? It is frequently urged by a certain class of politicians that the natives of India have under our teaching acquired the power of self-government; and that, in common justice and consistency, we should now withdraw from the country, our mission in the East being accomplished. The present case is a warning how far such a view is true. The most enlightened Prince, and the most capable Minister of a Native State, were selected to conduct, with the aid of English colleagues of the highest ability, an inquiry into a charge of an atrocious crime, supported by ample evidence; but, either from partiality, or from a want of power to comprehend the true bearing of the case, they all lamentably failed to render the assistance expected from them. Were there any other available doubt in the matter, allowance might be made; but they do not appear to have consulted with their more experienced English colleagues on the subject of any difficulty that may have presented itself to them.

To have connived at, or permitted any longer such misrule as has disgraced the reign of Malhar Rao, would have been a shameful reproach to a civilised Government. The opportunity of reformation had been offered and neglected, and it would have been criminal not to have intervened. There can be no doubt of the excellent effect this decision will produce on the minds of the people of India. It is true that there have been disturbances in Berars, but these were caused by the criminal scum ever seething in every large city, instigated by the hangers-on of the Palace, whose interests lay in ministering to the sordid pleasures of a debauched Prince. It is true that the natives of Bombay crowned Serjeant Ballantine with laurels; but these are the *jeunesse dorée* of young India, the English-speaking, Sanscrit-writing, semi-civilised exquisites, who use the education, which they never could have received but under British rule, to mislead that Government, which alone has given them the opportunity and to compass their wealth without molestation. It is not from these that the hard-earned pittance is wrung to feed the prodigal recusalities of a corrupt Court. The people of India know that it is to the British rule alone that they can look for justice, security, and birds and fishes they will feel how great is the Power that gives them this security, and peace, when they see that even a Sovereign Prince, who violates the eternal laws of rectitude and justice, can do so only at the peril of his throne.

We find that, notwithstanding "that the Government of India are compelled to express their decided opinion that all the offences imputed to the Gaekwar previously to the inquiry, have been sustained upon the inquiry, and that he did instigate Rasjee and Nanoo, to administer poison to Colonel Phayre," he has in no way been punished for this atrocious crime, but has simply been reduced to the position of a private gentleman, in which his powers of wrong-doing will be checked. To descend from his throne, to quit his dominions, and to live as a great nobleman, with ample revenues, but with no power to misgovern, is surely a lenient sentence on such a vicious and incompetent ruler.—*Edinburgh D. ily Review.*

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen were called to the Bar on June 7th:—

By the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.—John Pitt Kennedy, Esq., B.A., Dublin; Frederick William Verney, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Philip Perceval Hutchins, Esq.; George Edward Baker, Esq, M.A., Oxford; Oliver Smith, Esq., M.A., Oxford; Arthur Mills Tarleton, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; William Ramsay L'Amy, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Robert Seton Greame, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Zachariah Twamley, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Richard Fiollot Oo'ton, Esq., Oxford; Charles Jack, Esq., B.A., S.C.L., Oxford; Thomas Beven, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Arthur Charles Cherry, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Charles Melbourne Fletcher Esq., B.A., Cambridge; William John Birch Reynardson, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Arathoon Arathoon, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; George Herbert Rant, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Henry Arthur Kekewich Hall-Dare, Esq.; Richard Moon Fawkes, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Cameron Churchill, Esq., B.A., S.C.L., Oxford; John Haviland Deshwood Goldie, Esq, B.A., Cambridge; Joseph William Pullen, Esq., M.A., Cambridge; Avetick Arratoon Shircore, Esq; George Russell Butler, Esq.; John Robert Dunlop Hill, Esq., L.L.B., Cambridge; John Paterson, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; John Charles Lee Bassett, Esq; Walter Byron Prosser, Esq.; Charles Janvrin Robin, Esq., M.A. Oxford; Philip Baylis, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; John Conrad Gie Rashardt, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Seymour Frederick Harris, Esq., M.A., B.C.L. Oxford; William Izard, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Reginald Gray, Esq; John Haller Hutchinson, Esq.; Jacques Henry Charles Dunup de Balaine, Esq.; Henry Alex Scots, Esq.; Reginald Raoul Lempriere, Esq.; Richard Henry Tilswell, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Arthur Radford, Esq., LL.B., Cambridge; and William Lawson, Esq., B.A., Cambridge.

By the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.—James Fegan Rochford, Esq. (of the Irish Bar) B.A, London University; John Ashton Cressaull, Esq., M.A., University of Glasgow, B.A. Oxford; Henry Knox, University of London; Robert William Burnie, Esq.; James Esq., Henry Deskin, Esq.; Manmath Chanda Mallik, Esq.; William Westropp Plenyng, Esq. (of the Irish Bar), M.A. Trinity College, Dublin; John Earle Raven, Esq., B.A. Caius College, Cambridge; William Hutchinson Spilling, Esq.; John Burnett, Esq., Ebenezer Nash, Esq.; Richard Meares Sly, Esq., LL.B., University of London; John Henry Martin Westbrech Esq., B.A., S.C.L., Oxford; Frederick James Cornish-Bowden, Esq.; Edmund Desanges Purcell, Esq., University of London; Brajendra Nath Dey, Esq., St. Mary Hall, Oxford; Athelstane Braxton Hicks, Esq.; Daniel Sturdy, Esq., University of Paris; Walter Henry Wilkin, Esq.; Cecil Hugh Wrichtesley Beresford, Esq, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Edwin Jones, Esq.; and Ernest Badinias Florence, Esq.

By the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.—William Henry Crowe, Esq., of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service; George Waugh, Esq., of Queen's College, Belfast; David Frederick Schloss, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Edward Robert Masters, Esq, B.A. Cambridge; Edward Bray, Esq., B.A. Cambridge; Jonas Ashton, Esq., B.A. Cambridge and M.A, London; William Mozon Browne, Esq., B.A. Cambridge; Harry Cleveland Vaughan, Esq. University of London; Thomas Charles Hindmarsh, Esq., B.A, Oxford; William James Smith, Esq., B.A. Cambridge; Frederick William Slingsby, Esq., B.A. Cambridge; Walter Wilson Leroux Cosser, Esq., B.A. Oxford; Henry Fredrick Plunket, Esq., University of Madras; Charles Dalton Clifford Lloyd, Esq., Pora Venkatakrishnama Naidu, Esq., University of Madras; Edward Fraser Glasford, Esq.; Arthur Jepson, Esq.; Thomas Massey, Esq., University of London; Samuel Henry Woodhouse, Esq., B.A. Oxford; Charles Newman Watts, Esq; William Harry Barber Lindsell, Esq., B.A. Oxford; Arthur Thomas Waring, Esq.; Emilius St. Clair O'Malley, Esq. B.A. Cambridge Thomas Rolls Warrington, Esq., B.A. Cambridge and William Mulholland, Esq., B.A. Queen's University in Ireland (Irish Bar, Easter Term, 1865).

By the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.—John Foster Reed, Esq.

ST. ALBAN'S, HOLBORN.

A correspondent sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following description of the proceedings at St. Alban's, Holborn, on Sunday, June 13, the day of Mr. Mackonochie's suspension:—"While 'Hospital Sunday' was engrossing the attention of the majority of the congregations in London, the attendants at St. Alban's, Holborn, were occupied with what seemed to them a far more serious subject—Sunday, the 13th of June being the day from which the suspension of the Vicar, the Rev. Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, was to take effect. During the period of his former suspension Mr Mackonochie, wearing his cassock, but with no priestly vestment, used to occupy a stall in the choir at service-time, and not a few of the strangers who found their way to the church on Sunday expected to see 'the criminal,' as he was termed in the sermon by his colleague and curate, Mr. Stanton, sitting in the same place. Mr. Mackonochie, however, had acted on the advice of his friends and had started on a tour, and the assistant clergy were, therefore, left in charge, no other 'locum tenens' having been appointed by the Bishop. Within the church no change whatever had been made. The altar ledges bore their wonted festal array of lights and flowers, including the six great candles lighted at morning prayer, the symbolism of which Mr. Mackonochie's counsel found it so difficult to explain at the recent trial. Above the altar was the cross, and the whole arrangement bore, in fact, that marvellous resemblance to the Roman altar which renders it almost impossible for an unpractised observer to detect the differences. Nor was there any variation in the ceremonial. The congregation, perhaps, crossed themselves rather more frequently than usual; but the priests, wearing their gorgeous green vestments, simply fulfilled their ordinary round of observances, the elaboration of which is so great that even by way of protest against a Privy Council judgment or an Arches' Court decision it would be impossible to increase it. The sign of the cross in the air towards the congregation, which Sir Robert Phillimore so naturally declared could not be excused as an act of private devotion on the part of the priest, was made as the eucharistic elements were delivered to the communicants, and the celebrant solemnly made the same demonstration in giving the blessing. The interdicted hymn 'Agnus Dei' was sung, and the 'Benedictus qui venit' and 'O salutaris hostia,' which are so familiar in the Roman office, were introduced as usual. The service, in fact, was such a genuine imitation of that which is celebrated at the pro-Cathedral in St. George's, Southwark, that it would be almost impossible to draw the line between them, except that the genuflexions are more numerous at St. Alban's. The sermon or address which formed a part of the function it is difficult to characterise without risk of giving offence. Although founded on a text, it was in fact an exhortation to 'abominate' and 'execrate' all who were concerned in the suspension of Mr. Mackonochie, who, in his turn, was held up to the honour and admiration of all faithful hearts. His persecutors were termed 'miscreants,' and were likened to boys beating and scoring a dog, while his 'right reverend fathers in God' were [set forth as consenting parties to this cruelty to animals. The Established Church, which was spoken of with a sneer as being anything but 'God's granary, was asserted to have fallen into Protestant hands, and, in a word, no language was too strong to express Mr. Stanton's contempt for authority or too fiery to incite his hearers to rebellion. Nor was the evening service of a milder type. Mr. Russell, indeed, took higher ground when he treated the suspension as an insult to the 'Sacrament of the Altar' in the person of the 'devoted priest;' but he compared the Establishment to something worse than a granary when, borrowing an expression of Coleridge's, he spoke of it as a dunghill nursed as a hotbed for the growth of luxuries, the proximity of which to the 'parlour window' of the congregation was becoming unbearable. He, too, raised the red flag, although he left it to the people to bear it whither they would, simply remarking that they must not submit to what had been termed 'an abortion of justice.' Urging his flock to imitate the anti-Corn Law agitators, Mr. Russell did his best to raise the spirits and the feelings of the congregation, and where was a decidedly warlike ring in the final hymn, so well known as expressing the Romanists' intention to reconvert England, the burden of each verse of which runs:—

'Faith of our fathers, holy faith,
We will be true to thee till death.'

The singing of this 'Catholic canticle' to the popular Oratorian tune closed a day which, memorable as it was to those chiefly concerned, can scarcely fail, also, to be memorable in the history of the Anglican Communion; for if Bishop Jackson allows such language to be openly, calmly, and defiantly used on the very day on which a solemnly-pronounced Judgment has been so openly, calmly, and defiantly set at nought, he will undoubtedly assist in the disintegration of the Establishment. Truly, as Mr. Stanton said, although Mr. Mackonochie was not there his 'spirit' was.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—June 19.

UNSELECTED!

Soliloquy of an "Imperfectly-adapted Organism."

Darwin is doubtless right! My dowdiest rival
Just "settled," and I'm still upon the shelf,
Left, dodo-like, undestined for "survival;"
That's only for the "fittest," I, poor elf,—
One of creation's *pigeoli perduti*,
Am void of female "fitness,"—which is beauty!

If I had been a beetle, with a case
A little shiner than my next-door neighbours,
I might have had a chance; but since my face
Is plain, in spite of all cosmetic labours,
I'm left with less chance than the small blind god
Than Science gives the average Rhizopod.

"Imperfectly adapted!" that's the phrase
In which the savant gives his soothing summary!
My nose is red, my eyes look different ways,
My lips are thin and inexpert at "flummery,"
So, to my (male) "environments" unsuited,
I am cast destitute to "struggle" and "be ousted."

And yet my *arcus senilis* thrills
With yearnings which will never find fruition.
The dowdy mollusc spreads its dingy frills
Unmarked midst rivals gay—just my condition!—
Since lack of loveliness has set a chasm
'Twixt love and my particular protoplasm.

Darwin can track creation from its shell—
The weather-wise by sea and birds and fishes
Has at his fingers' ends; but can he tell
the inner woes of the great spinster species?
"Great Nature's changeless laws!" must be respected;
But O! they're hard upon the "Unselected!"

THE OTHER VIEW OF THE PICTURE.

To the Editor of Punch.

Sir,—I am a Jew, and a broker. Most indignantly do I deny every assertion contained in your article of the week before last, except the very witty statement—ten or more times repeated—that the Jews have hooked noses. As false is it that you saw a bookcase fourteen feet high as that you were surrounded by troops of Jews, who wished to purchase goods for you on Commission. I attend sales daily, and do not know a single Jew who is a Commission Broker. There may be one or two, but, as far as my experience goes, the Commission men are all Christians. The poor Jews who attend sales are dealers on their own account, and pay for what they purchase. As to the broken English you so glibly put into the mouths of the Jews who addressed you, it is, like the rest, a bold assertion. I do not place myself on a par with the Jewish Judges Serjeant-at-Law, Queen's Counsel, Barristers, Professors, &c.; I am only a Broker, and have been unable to study since the age of sixteen, yet I am quite willing to read or speak in English, French, German, or Italians, side by side with yourself, Sir.

I dare say I am as good a type as any other, as I have the black hair and the hooked nose so graphically described by you, yet I never, at any time, wear any jewellery. A pawnbroker, I am so clean in my person, and in my linen, as yourself. If not, it is not on account of my religion, but in despite of it. It is a presumption to call us unclean: it must be on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. Why, the first Jew, Abraham, placed water before his guests to wash themselves therewith; Moses teaches cleanliness again and again! and Elijah taught the Captain of the Syrian host the cure for his disease in those memorable words, "Wash and be clean."

I do not deny there are poor Jews—I do not deny there are uneducated ones, but I unhesitatingly affirm that the Jew, in whatever position he be placed, can fearlessly maintain his equality—on the score of education, intelligence, and even refinement—with the Christian, as he can in unbending loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

What is the meaning of "a glance-ocular grossed lightning," I leave to yourself. I do not suppose any of your readers can see the wit thereof.

It is quite time that men of education, like yourself, should cast off their prejudices, and, instead of increasing them, Wherever Jews compete, thank God, they can hold their own; witness the Senior Wranglership gained at Cambridge by the second or third Jew who went to that University; witness the numberless professorship scholarship, and prizes obtained at the University of London; as well as the Judgeships, Mayoralties, &c., &c., the rewards of intelligence, uprightness, and industry; certainly not of favour. The old Latin proverb says, *Ingenua didicisse fideliter artes, emollit mores*,—it certainly does not seem to have done so in your case. In Corneille's famous tragedy, the mother of Horace, when told that her son had disgraced himself by cowardice to save his life, and asked what he should have done in like circumstances, unhesitatingly replied, *Qu'il mourut!* Perchance your own mother, Sir, would have spoken in like manner, had she known that you misapply your talent to vilify an innocent people.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
A Jew Broken.

[Mr. Punch begs to point out to this vigorous advocate of the "innocent people," that he has never controverted a single one of the claims so energetically made on their behalf in this letter.]

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